THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No. 23. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE,

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in case of

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET PHILA.

HELMBOLD,

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE TURF.

Match Between Dexter and Brown George at Washington Park, Providence—Dexter the Winner.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26.—The first exhibition of Dexter's speed on a New England course came off here this afternoon at the Washington Park. The race was nominally for a purse of $2500, mile heats, best three in five, between Dexter and Brown George and running mate, in harness. The track was very fair, notwithstanding the heavy rain of yesterday and last night. The horses were neither of them in their best condition, having had no time to exercise, on account of the storm, since their arrival from New York until this forenoon.

About five thousand spectators were present from all parts of the country, but the crowd was not as large as was first expected, on account of the race which is to come off between the same horses at Riverside Park, near Boston, next Tuesday, which has been but recently arranged. Dexter won the pole on the first heat, and at about 4 o'clock both horses got a good send-off, although Dexter was slightly ahead, and won the heat in 2·26¾, coming in about one length and a half ahead of Brown George. He trotted the first quarter in 38¾, and the half in 1·12. On the second heat, after scoring twice, the horses got fairly started, with Dexter again slightly ahead, and winning the heat by about a length, in 2·22¾. Near the three-quarter pole the horses nearly lapped. The heat throughout was a beautiful one, neither going off his feet.

The third heat was also won by Dexter, in 2·21½, both having the best send off of the race. In this heat Brown George fairly lapped his opponent in the second quarter. The first quarter was trotted in 36, and the half mile in 1·11.

The betting was not general, and in nearly every case was two and three to one on Dexter.

It is reported that Boston men are living odds in favor of Brown George in the race on Tuesday. Taking into consideration the condition of the track and its shape, it being less circular than courses generally, Dexter's time is fully as good as on the Fashion Course.

A storm at the early part of the race threatened, but did not disturb the race, although a strong northeast wind prevailed throughout.

The following is a summary:—

B. Doble names Dexter	1	1	1
J. Doughrey names Brown George and running mate	2	2	2

Time:—2·20¾—2·22¾—2·22¼.

AQUATICS.

Yacht Race Between Mr. Bennett's Dauntless and Mr. Dickerson's Fleur de Lis.

An important race lately came off between these two yachts, in which the Fleur de Lis proved herself the best boat, at least in a light wind. The Dauntless is 262 tons, and the Fleur de Lis 95 tons, schooner rigged. They happened to be together at anchor in New London harbor on Monday morning last. There had been no communication between the owners and their respective crews, and therefore neither knew where the other was bound; in fact, both were on a cruise with pleasure parties on board.

At daylight on Tuesday morning the Dauntless weighed anchor, and made way for New York. About three hours afterwards, Mr. Dickerson made chase, passing the Pequot House about 8 A. M. In the meantime the Dauntless having started with the last of the ebb tide; on approaching Fisher's Island, lost her wind, and drifted into the race, fighting that terrible current until the young flood, aided by a light breeze from the west, brought her up to Gull Island on her starboard tack, pointing for the mouth of the Connecticut river. At this time the Dauntless was fully five miles dead to windward ahead of the Fleur de Lis.

It was evident from the movements on board that at this juncture the race commenced, for simultaneously both foretopsails went aloft, and Procris never wooed more earnestly the breezes than did both yachts. In an hour's time it was evident that the Fleur de Lis was sailing closer to the wind than the Dauntless, though not passing so rapidly through the water, for the smaller yacht had made the big one look twice as large in that time. Mr. Bennett seemed now to be fully impressed with the idea that things could not go on in that way very long without resigning the victory—so up went his enormous staysail. The effect was like the lash upon a blooded steed, and the Fleur de Lis was left as if at anchor.

This was but for a moment, however, for in the twinkling of a gibboom the modest canvas of the Fleur de Lis showed its graceful lines between the masthends, and then it was that a tow-line seemed stretched from one yacht to the other. Another hour passed, and the Dauntless being unable to weather Faulkland Island Light, was compelled to go about. The Fleur de Lis, on the other hand, had eaten up into the wind enough to weather the light, and did not go about for more than twenty minutes. Finally she did so, and then the excitement began, both yachts trying their best, and each trying to cross the other's bow.

Some twenty minutes of uncertainty passed, until at last the magnificent Dauntless, seeming to be ashamed of being weathered by so small a rival, bounded along as if propelled by some favorable breeze gotten up for the occasion, and passed a cable's length ahead of the Fleur de Lis. As she passed, all on deck gazed earnestly, but said nothing; neither yacht fired a gun, one perhaps actuated by magnanimity and the other by chagrin, but neither magnanimity nor chagrin could change the result, for the plucky Fleur de Lis went about on her starboard tack, right in the track of her opponent, and then it was that she again showed her superiority in pointing and holding in, for when night fell the Dauntless was a mile to leeward. The wind was light and dead ahead, and from that time till daylight it was almost a calm. When the mist raised, the sea was smooth as a mirror, in which both vessels, close by each other, seemed, like rival beauties, to be making their morning toilets.

With Crane Neck astern and Eaton Neck Lighthouse to weather, both vessels began to prepare themselves for the contest. Up went the light sails and signals that had been hauled down at night. The wind freshened and promised to be a southerly racing ten-knot breeze. On it came, and away went the yachts. Off Huntington Bay, the Fleur de Lis had gained fully four miles since daylight, and came into Glen Cove, off West Island, Mr. Dickerson's residence, at least fifteen minutes ahead. In an hour and twenty-three minutes afterwards, the Dauntless, fairly beaten, with the wind freshening all the while, passed the anchorage with everything flying.

Thus ended one of the handsomest, pluckiest, fairest, and most obstinate impromptu yacht races that ever occurred.—*New York Times.*

NEWS FROM CINCINNATI.

Condition of Norman, the Wounded Minstrel—Narrow Escape from Drowning.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The negro minstrel Norman, who was shot by another performer of Newcombe's troupe, is still alive to-night, but in a very low condition.

Mr. Fred. Hunt, city editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and well known in amusement circles, had a narrow escape from drowning last evening. He was on a visit to the training headquarters of Aaron Jones, the pugilist, six miles from Cincinnati, on the river road, and had bantered Jones for a swimming race across the Ohio river. The latter accepted, and they started together. Jones gained the opposite shore, and turning round saw his competitor struggling far out in the stream in an exhausted condition. He jumped into a skiff and reached the drowning man just in time to clutch him by the hair as he descended the third time. Hunt was insensible for twenty minutes, but finally revived and recovered.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, No. 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.—To the Editor of the NEW YORK *Times*:—Your despatch from Omaha, in this morning's paper, stating that the Indians virtually have possession of our road between Forts Saunders and Bridger, is erroneous.

Fort Sanders is 180 miles west of Julesburg, the present terminus of our line, and Fort Bridger is about 400 miles still further west. The Indians have annoyed our surveying parties in these regions, but give us no trouble where the road is completed. Our trains are all running without interruption.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
Union Pacific Railroad Company.

COLLISION IN THE NORTH RIVER.

A Steamer Runs Down a Pleasure Yacht—One Person Drowned.

As Officer James Brown, of the Ninth Precinct, was patrolling West street, near Bank, at 2·30 o'clock yesterday morning, and just after the severe storm which prevailed during the night, he heard a cry for assistance. He responded by running down the dock at the foot of Fourteenth street, and found a small yacht lying on her beam ends in the stream. The officer immediately procured the assistance of some boatmen and proceeded to the scene of the wreck, when he ascertained that the yacht had been anchored and evidently run down by some passing steamer, as her side was stove in so that she could not be righted. No person was on board, but the officer found a linen coat lying on the deck, which he brought to the Charles Street Police Station for identification.

During yesterday afternoon some further details were obtained, when the passengers on board the steamer James W. Baldwin, from Roundout, informed the Fifth Precinct Police that the steamer had collided with and run down the pleasure yacht Lady Kiernan, while off the Elysian Fields, and the persons on board the yacht had been hurled into the water, some being rescued. Captain Petty immediately took measures to secure the arrest of the officers of the steamer. One of the pilots, named James Van Etan, was taken into custody during the forenoon and locked up in the Leonard street station house. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the principal pilot, William Mosher, was also arrested and held for examination.

The statements made by these pilots is to the effect that the yacht had no lights aboard, and they could not distinguish her outlines owing to the darkness, but as soon as they were aware of her proximity, they made all possible endeavors to avoid a collision. It has also been ascertained that there were thirteen persons on board the yacht, and the majority of these succeeded in climbing over the bow of the steamer to a place of safety. The remainder, with the exception of George McAllister, were rescued by small boats which put out from the Jersey shore, the body of Mr. McAllister not having been recovered.

The supposition is that the excursionists on board the yacht were partially intoxicated, or at least those having charge of the deck. The two pilots are still held in custody by the police, though there seems to have been abundant time for their arraignment before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court. The owners of the line offered to produce any amount of bail, in order to secure the release of their pilots, without success.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE MOUNT DESERT DROWNING.

A Pleasure Party of Eight Drowned While on an Excursion—Particulars of the Sad Disaster.

MOUNT DESERT, Me., July 25.—This little seaport town has been suddenly overspread with grief at a disaster which took place in Bar harbor yesterday afternoon. A party of pleasure excursionists sailed down the harbor in the middle of the day with a favorable wind. There were two boats, one of which contained a party of eight, and the other a party of ten. The boat conveying the smaller party was capsized by a squall while passing Egg Rock, in the centre of Frenchman's bay. There was a high sea running at the time, and the frail boat and the unfortunate passengers were almost immediately swallowed up. Only one of the whole party was saved—Miss Julia Blake, of Framingham, Mass. Those who were lost, as the telegraph has stated, were Rev. R. G. Chase and wife, Miss Haupt, Miss Tazewell, and Josiah Harmar, all of Philadelphia; Francis T. Clark and wife, of Framingham, Mass., and Captain C. Robinson, of Tremont, Me. Only one of the bodies of the drowned was recovered, although every effort was made by the parties who witnessed the disaster to save them before and after death. Miss Blake was saved by clinging to an oar, and was unconscious when rescued. She is being kindly cared for by the citizens here.

Rev. Mr. Chase was a man of rare social qualities, and had won many friends during his brief sojourn here. He was pastor of the St. Matthias Episcopal Church of Philadelphia. Mr. Clark was cashier of the Framingham (Mass.) National Bank, and both he and his wife were among the most respectable and highly esteemed residents of the town. Mr. Harmer was a nephew of ex-Senator Foster of Connecticut, and a well-known lawyer of Philadelphia. His mother and a brother, who were stopping here with him, have of course been plunged into the deepest grief, and the whole town is sad and mournful. It is not probable that any of the bodies will be recovered.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Letter from John Stuart Mill, M. P.

The editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* has received the following letter from John Stuart Mill:—

BLACKHEATH PARK, Kent, July 4.—Dear Sir:—In acknowledging your letter of February 18, I am ashamed to see how long that acknowledgment has been delayed. Your letter arrived in the thick of the Parliamentary conflict, and I have ever since been so fully and engrossingly occupied that I have had no time to write any letters but such as were indispensable, nor had I leisure to write anything which would have been worth offering to be laid before the anniversary meeting of the Equal Rights Association. Since that time, however, many things have happened, and among others the debate in the House of Commons on the motion for giving the suffrage to women. The unexpectedly large minority which the proposal obtained, and the thought and discussion which it excited in quarters where the subject had never been thought of before, have given an immense impulse to the question. Numbers, both of men and women, in all ranks, have since given in their adhesion to the movement: and agreement with it is rapidly becoming a badge of advanced liberalism.

I need not say with what pleasure I learned, both from your letter and from many other sources, the great progress which the question is making in the United States, where the disabilities of women are now the only remaining national violation of the principles of your immortal Declaration of Independence; nor need I describe the feelings caused in me by the assurance of yourself and others that the essay published in the *Westminster Review* in 1851 has been in America, as it has been here, one of the most powerful agents in placing the question in the position it now occupies.

I am, dear sir, yours sincerely and respectfully,
J. S. MILL.

Parker Pillsbury, Esq.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Expected General Supersedure of City Officials—No Place for Colored Delegates to Bed and Board.

RICHMOND, Va., July 26.—Another order will be issued to-morrow, which, it is supposed, will be the last bearing on the local phase of reconstruction.

People expect a general clearing out of the present city officials, and, full of this idea, the radicals are on the tiptoe of expectancy at the prospect of being called to the administration of municipal affairs. The following are a few of the changes contemplated:—Mr. G. W. Smith, to be Mayor; Van Winkle, City Sergeant; B. Wardell, Sheriff; and Kendrick, Chief of Police.

It is a question of interest with the negroes here as to where the anticipated large crowd of colored strangers can be accommodated with board and lodging becoming the dignity of delegates to a convention. The hotels, great and small, are still opposed to the admission of the African as a guest, though three Mackinaw Indians, who enjoy no such political privileges as the negro, stopped for nearly a week at one of our leading caravanseries.

MICHIGAN.

Triumph of Woman Suffrage in the Constitutional Convention.

The Constitutional Convention, in session at Lansing, on Monday considered in Committee of the Whole the article on elections. In the enumeration of the different classes of electors in section 1, the clause, "every male citizen of the United States," was amended by striking out the word "male," the vote standing 29 to 26. The announcement was received with some merriment. A proposition to amend so as to withhold the elective franchise from all Indians except those who are civilized, and who have no tribal relations, was defeated, leaving the suffrage open to all Indians.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 27—Noon.—Consols, 94; Illinois Central, 76¾; Erie, 48¾; United States 5-20s, 72¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—Noon.—Cotton firm and active; the sales to-day will exceed 12,000 bales. Uplands, 10¾d.; Orleans, 10¾d. Breadstuffs quiet.

ANTWERP, July 27—Noon.—Refined Petroleum, 48 francs.

FROM CAPE ISLAND.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE ISLAND, July 27.—The arrivals continue to increase. It is estimated that there are about six thousand five hundred strangers on the Island, including cottagers.

A venturesome bather went out beyond his depth during the regular bathing hour yesterday morning, got frightened, and cried out lustily for help. He would probably have been drowned had it not been for timely assistance.

The trotting horses were freely exercised to-day on the track at Diamond Beach Park. The second premium will be awarded on Wednesday, and the third on Friday. All the horses entered so far belong to Philadelphia. Lizzie Littlefield appears to be the favorite for the first day.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

ATLANTIC CITY, July 27.—Sixteen hundred passengers arrived here this morning by the excursion and mail trains. The weather is delightful, and bathing splendid. Large trains are expected this afternoon.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Death of Judge Goldsborough—The Weather, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Judge B. J. Goldsborough, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, died at his residence in Cambridge on the 23d instant. The Courts here pay appropriate respect to his memory.

It is intensely hot here. The thermometer stands at 94 degrees in the shade.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25.—A murder was committed last night in Norfolk, at a house on Wide Water street, the victim, George Martin, employed on the Niagara, having been caught *in flagrante delicto* with the wife of a man named George Smith. Smith, while employed as a laboring man about the New York steamers when in port, had his attention called to an improper intimacy existing between Martin and his wife, and last night, on returning home rather unexpectedly, he became so much enraged at the position of affairs that he drew his pocket-knife and stabbed Martin to the heart. Martin staggered into the adjoining room, fell at the foot of a bed, and died. The murderer surrendered himself to the police, and was locked up to await a preliminary examination.

In the United States District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, Judge John C. Underwood presiding, the case of libel of F. Fitzpatrick vs. John Wesley, was dismissed at libellant's costs.

In the matter of John S. Moody, alleged bankrupt, an order of adjudication was entered and referred to B. B. Foster, Register Second District of Virginia. In Courtwright & Co. vs. steamer Washington Irving, etc., the petition for a new trial denied unless within thirty days the claimants, Mott & Healy, or either of them, shall pay all costs of this suit, and if they shall pay such costs within thirty days they may file any claims or papers pertaining to their rights, with the privilege of a hearing at the next term of this Court, and the decree ordered to be set aside, and all proceedings suspended in case of the payment of costs as aforesaid. The costs to be paid to the Clerk of the Court as fixed by him, either party having a right to appeal from this order in thirty days.

The Court adjourned *sine die*.

The counties situated along the line of the projected Norfolk and Great Western Railroad are beginning to take a very active interest in its success. The people have been lavish in their contributions of land, and are gradually coming to see the propriety of the reduction of their large landed estates into smaller and more compact farms. The projected railroad is the great object of discussion, many believing that, without its agency, the untold resources of the West Virginia counties can never be developed, or that importance and value given to many species of property which are now worthless without it.

An interesting meeting was recently held by the citizens of Mecklenburg county at Boydton. It was addressed in a lengthy speech by Colonel B. M. Jones. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, A charter has been granted by the Legislature of Virginia to construct a railroad via Danville to Bristol, with the privilege of receiving subscriptions payable in land to the extent of two million acres; and

Whereas, There were, in 1860, in the border counties of Virginia and North Carolina, between tide water and Bristol, more than four million acres of unimproved land; and

Whereas, We believe there can be neither pleasure nor profit in cultivating farms upon an extensive scale; and

Whereas, We deem it highly important to subdivide these large estates into small farms, with the view of attracting emigration: therefore

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the scheme of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroads, and believe the true interests of the country requires that it should be constructed as speedily as possible, and that we pledge ourselves to aid in its construction to the full extent of our ability.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the plan of raising means for the construction of the road by receiving subscriptions payable in land, and believe if the landed proprietors on the line of the road would subscribe enough to construct it, the portion retained would be more valuable to them than the whole without the road.

Resolved, That so soon as the Company shall receive a subscription sufficient to justify it in doing so, the lands should be cut up into small farms and offered for sale upon reasonable terms, so as to induce as large an emigration as possible.

The United States gunboat Peoria, Commander G. C. Badger, which recently arrived from the West Indies, sailed to-day for New York Navy Yard to undergo repairs.

The gunboat Lenapee, recently arrived from the South, is undergoing repairs at the Gosport Navy Yard.

The steamer Worcester, of the Baltimore and Liverpool Line, arrived at Norfolk this morning to finish loading her cargo for Liverpool. She took on board 175 hogsheads of tobacco and 110 bales of cotton.

The Baltimore pilot boat Coquette reported to-day having spoken, at the Capes, on the 24th, the brig Lizzie Daniels, from Baltimore to Boston; schooner Patten, for Baltimore; schooner David Currie, from Portland, Me., for Baltimore; schooner Dearborn, from Porto Rico sixteen days, to Baltimore, 25th; schooner Western Star, from Portland, Me., to Baltimore; schooner Edward Kidder, from Boston to Baltimore.

From Canada.

QUEBEC, July 26.—The troop ship Lamar, with the 29th Regiment, arrived here to-day. A mine near Point Levi exploded prematurely to-day, killing a man named Francois, and seriously injuring three others.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 26.—The remaining portion of Table Rock was blown away this afternoon by a blast of two hundred pounds of powder.

News from Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—L. P. Walker, ex-Confederate Secretary of War, arrived in this city to-day. A. F. Mosely was badly injured to-day by a fall from the roof of a shed. Three Norwegian families passed through this city to-day *en route* for Bowling Green, to settle there.

Arrest of a Postmaster.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27.—Waldo F. Davis, late Postmaster at Van Wert, Ohio, was held to bail yesterday in the United States District Court of this city, on a charge of embezzling money from letters. Bail not being forthcoming, Davis was committed to prison.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Curious Story About General Grant and a Massachusetts Politician—The General's Movements Watched by a Detective.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—A curious story has come to light to-day relative to General Grant, a Washington detective, and a very well known Massachusetts politician. If true, it developes a most extraordinary plan, concocted by an enemy of General Grant, to ferret out something to the disadvantage of that distinguished commander. The story is to the effect that the General has recently discovered that he has been watched by a detective wherever he goes—whether at the theatre, on a drive in the country, or about town, or in the railroad train. It is said this detective has been on his track watching him closely, and afterwards reported progress to the Massachusetts politician, whose name shall not be mentioned. Recently General Grant paid several visits to the National Theatre here, and the detective was seen prowling about. General Grant started for West Point, and the detective was found in the train. The General some time after started for New York, and the detective was again in the train, and on the track of the General during his movements about the metropolis. One night while in New York General Grant left his hotel for a drive, and was followed in a carriage by the detective. He returned hastily to Washington, in obedience to a summons from the Judiciary Committee, and the detective followed him to this city, where, immediately on his arrival, he (the detective) repaired to the house of the Massachusetts politician to report progress, as is alleged. The movements of this detective becoming known to him, General Grant sent for him, and asked him by what authority he watched his movements, and who employed him in such strange business. The detective promptly answered that the General was mistaken as to his movements; that he (the detective) was employed in no such work, but simply on private business, hunting up testimony for a Congressional committee recently appointed, and that the fact that he (the detective) happened to be in the same train with, and so near the General on several occasions, was purely accidental.

I am informed, however, that the same politician from Massachusetts, who held a high commission in the army during the war, is supposed by General Grant to have resorted to the same species of spying over his (General Grant's) movements while in command of the army, and that he thus kept himself posted in everything transpiring at headquarters. It may be that the affair is somewhat exaggerated, but I think not. The object, supposing my information to be correct, is undoubtedly to hunt up something derogatory to General Grant, to be used against him in the Presidential contest.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MURDER IN NORFOLK.

An Injured Husband Kills His Wife's Paramour.

At a little before 12 o'clock last night a murder was committed at No. 61 West Wide Water street, which was known to persons in the house, but not outside until George Smith, the murderer, on his way to the watch-house to give himself into the hands of the police, met Policeman Sheppard, told him the particulars, and surrendered himself. Smith was taken to the watch-house.

Smith, who for some time past has been employed as a laboring man about the New York steamers when in port, had had his attention called to an improper intimacy between George Martin, an employe on board the steamship Niagara, and his wife. Martin was in the habit of visiting Smith's house when in port, and was informed that he could continue to do so provided he conducted himself properly, remarking that grounds for suspecting him had been offered him, which he discredited. Last night, on Smith's return home from work, his suspicions became a certainty, and he drew his pocket-knife, and stabbed him in the heart. Martin staggered into the adjoining room, fell at the foot of a bed, and died.

We saw the prisoner at the watch-house, conversing with his wife, at 1·30 A. M. He stated that he acted on the excitement of the moment, and not in cold blood. A surgeon was called in, but too late to be of any service.—*Norfolk Journal, 26th.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, July 27, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. '62 5·20s sold at 111½; June 7·30s, no change; 110¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 107¾ for August 7·30s; 108¾ for July, '65, 5-20s; and 109¾ for '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¼@100.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 54@54¼, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾@53½, no change; Northern Central at 44¼, an advance of ½; and Camden and Amboy at 127¾, an advance of ½; 30½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 63 for Norristown; 56 for Minehill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 13½, no change, 75¼ was bid for Second and Third; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32; 108 was bid for Seventh National; 230 for North America; 95 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 109 for Kensington; 58 for Girard; 95 for Western; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 63 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 31¼, an advance of ¼; 19½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 45 for Lehigh Navigation; 17 for Susquehanna Canal; and 58½ for Delaware Division.

Coal shares were in good demand at an advance. Big Mountain sold at 4¼, an advance of ¼; 5¼ was bid for Fulton, an advance of ¼; 3½ for New York and Middle; and 2¼ for Green Mountain.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 139¾; 12 M., 139½; 1 P. M., 140, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money continues as abundant as ever, and very low rates are accepted for call loans. As low as three has been taken, but the majority of business is done at 4@5 to good houses, and at 6 among brokers. Commercial paper is unchanged. Best passes at 6@7, and second grade at 8@9 per cent.

"Exchange is steady at the following quotations:—London, 60 days, 110@110¼; sight, 110¾; Paris, long, 5·13¾@5·12½, short, 5·11@5·10; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Swiss, 5·16¼@5·15; Hamburg, 36½@36¾; Amsterdam, 41¼@41¾; Frankfort, 41½; Bremen, 79@79½; Berlin, 72¼@72¾."

—Mr. J. P. Whitney, of the Colorado *Register*, having paid a visit to the Bank of England, describes the interior of that establishment as follows:—

"I was in the vaults of the Bank of England to-day. Ordinarily, it is difficult to gain admission, a pass from the Governor of the Bank and the accompaniment of a director being required; but knowing an old official I was ushered through these vaults which regulate the commerce of the world. I saw more gold than you or I will probably ever possess, three times more than Colorado has yet given—but a small percentage of what she will—I was told nearly £20,000,000. I was shown one bill of £1,000,000 which had been issued; also, a number of the first series of bills ever issued by the bank; also, one bill which had been received within a short time by the bank, which had been out one hundred and ten years, the benefit upon which at four per cent. interest had brought to the bank a profit of £6000. The Bank of England never issues a bill a second time. If a bran new bill issued is returned by way of business to-day, it never goes out again, but is put in the vaults, and after six years is destroyed. I was told that bills amounting to $3,000,000,000, nearly the debt of England and more than that of the United States, were now accumulated for destruction. My old friend walked backwards while taking me through the vaults, keeping his eyes entirely upon me, though indulging in very agreeable conversation, and I was very much relieved when he told me it was the custom, and not a particular motive in my instance. I saw a very ingenious machine, fourteen of which were in operation, for weighing sovereigns, which was so arranged, being fed by a hopper, as to throw upon one side the coins which were of full weight, throwing upon the other those coins which by abrasion had become reduced, which by another machine were cut upon the face, and which were never again sent out, but were recoined into pieces of full weight. Some six hundred people are employed in the bank, which manufactures its own paper, does its printing, coining, etc. Its operations are considerable, and somewhat exceed those of the Branch Mint at Denver. By-the-way, the Bank of France has at the present time the largest amount of coin ever held in its vaults, probably the largest sum ever held by any bank or Government at one time, amounting to $168,000,000. Putting that of the Bank of France and of England together, and we have a very respectable sum. We may draw upon either with perfect confidence."

—The subjoined letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relates to the conversion of Seven-thirty notes:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 19.—SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, asking authority to receive August Seven-thirties for conversion up to and including the 15th day of August next. I apprehend one fact is not generally understood, and that is that the department now makes all these conversions in one uniform way, as if the notes had been presented on the 1st of the present month. In all cases drafts for the amount of interest accrued on the notes to that date are returned with bonds bearing interest from that date inclusive. Consequently no delay in presenting the notes can be of advantage to the holder, and, in this view, I trust the time already given will be found adequate to the presentation of the entire issue.

Very truly, yours,
H. McCULLOCH.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.	b60. 54⅛	100 sh Read R.	s30. 54⅛
200 do	s60. 54		

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '64, cp	109½	100 sh Read	s60. 54
$450 U S 7-30s, Jy	c. 107⅓	100 do	b60. 54⅛
$300 City 6s, New	99⅞	200 do	is.s30. 54
$500 do. New	99⅞	23 sh Penna R	is. 53⅝
$2000 PaR 2m 6s	96	92 sh Leh V R	b50. 58
100 sh Big Mt	4⅛	5 sh Man Bk	s5wn. 22
16 sh Mech Bk	32		

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110½; old 5-20s, 111¼@111½; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, 108¼@108¾; 10-40s, 102¼@102½; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅝@108; do., June, 107⅜@107½; do., July, 107¼@107½; Gold, 139¼@140¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¼@110½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do. new, 108¼@108½; 6s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107¼@107½; do., 2d series, 107¼@107½; 3d series, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 27.—The Flour market is characterized by extreme dullness, and prices favor buyers. The inquiry is entirely from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels of $8@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9·25 for extras; $10@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; 10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $12@15·50 for new Wheat do. do.; and $11·50 for extra. Rye Flour ranges from $8·50 to 9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firmer feeling in the Wheat market, and a fair demand. Sales of 4000 bush. prime new red at $2·34@2·36. Rye is unchanged; small sales at $1·60@1·65. Corn—Supplies continue to come forward slowly, and prices are well sustained; sales of 2000 bush. yellow at $1·18. Oats are very scarce; sales of Pennsylvania at 90@93c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is held at $7·75@8·75 ⅌ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3·50 to $3·75. Flaxseed sells at $3@3·05.

In Whisky nothing doing of importance.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....82 | 11 A. M.....90 | 2 P. M.....88

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Ada Annie, Cann, Stockholm, E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque G. Palmer, Yeaman, Cork, for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr L. Rich, Crowell, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr S. Castner, Jr., Robinson, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, Norwich, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr M. Milnes, Burdge, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Undine, Martin, Pawtucket, Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
Schr J. Tyler, Chapman, Boston, E. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr M. D. Haskill, Barber, Boston, do.
Schr T. Potter, Handy, Wareham, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, Portsmouth, do.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, Portsmouth, Van Dusen & Co.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, Salem, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Althea, Harris, Salem, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, Boston, do.
Schr M. Kenney, Cgler, Boston, Knight & Sons.
Schr T. R. Jones, Smith, Rockport, E. V. Glover.
Schr J. Birdsall, Hazelton, Providence, B. T. Coal Co.
Schr Little Rock, Richman, Washington, Captain.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, Boston, Captain.
Schr Conway, French, Saco, Captain.
Schr W. Carroll, Magee, Saco, Captain.
Str Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Caroline Eddy, Smith, 25 days from Orchilla, with guano to B. F. Folsom.
Schr S. Price, Stephens, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, etc., to E. H. Rowley.
Schr Nellie D. Snelhora, 5 days from Leechville, with shingles to captain.
Schr Mary, Wells, from Baltimore.
Schr T. Potter, Handy, from New Bedford.
Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, from Portsmouth.
Schr M. Milnes, Burdge, from Portsmouth.
Schr Undine, Martin, from Portland.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, from Providence.
Schr Little Rock, Richman, from Boyd's Hole.
Schr J. Birdsall, Hazelton, from New York.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Cohassett.
Schr Althea, Harris, from Salem.
Schr I. Rich, Crowell, from Boston.
Schr A. C. Austin, Willard, from Boston.
Steamer Florence Franklin, Pearson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Haze, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, hence, at Providence 26th inst.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wickford 25th inst.
Schrs Sophie Ann, Smith; M. Holmes, Tapley; and M. J. Fisher, Fisher; for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.
Schr Active, Matthews, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 25th inst.
Schr Virginia, Bearse, hence, at Newport 23d inst.
Schrs R. J. Mercer, Stetson; E. English, Sipple; J. Clark, Fowler; Brandywine, Fowler; and M. Kinnie, Parsons, hence, at Providence 25th inst.
Schr Ontara, Huntley, hence, at Portsmouth 25th instant.
Schr Hazelton, Gardiner, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 25th inst.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.
Schrs Lamartine, Butler; Cohassett, Gibbs; Revenue, Gaudy; M. R. Carlisle, Potter; A. A. Andrews, Kelly; S. R. Thomas, Arnold; and M. E. Coyne, Facemire, hence, at New Bedford 25th inst.
Schr Ocean Wave

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Tennessee—Brownlow's Rule.

From the Times.

The proposal of ultra radicals to subject the Constitutions of Maryland and Kentucky to Congressional revision, under the pretense of providing therefor a republican form of government, invests with interest all that relates to the political condition of Tennessee, where Brownlow is carrying out their theories to perfection.

To the knowledge possessed by the public on this subject a correspondent yesterday furnished a noteworthy addition. The writer of the letter is a citizen of Tennessee, a consistent friend of the Union cause, and a man whose statements are worthy of the fullest credence. There is nothing in them absolutely novel: they reiterate representations which have been received from other sources, and the literal truth of which can no longer be doubted. The letter, however, throws additional light upon some points which have not been properly appreciated, and illustrates the approach of a crisis which Brownlow's lust for power seems on the eve of precipitating upon the State.

What republican government in Tennessee amounts to is plainly shown in the means which Brownlow is employing to insure success for himself and his friends in the ensuing election. The system of proscription which he has instituted has culminated in the disfranchisement of four-fifths of the white men of the State; and still it is pushed further wherever there is danger of a Brownlow defeat. In some counties the white voters are fewer in number than the offices to be filled. In others, the Governor is availing himself of a law enacted by his creatures in the Legislature by which he is empowered at pleasure to set aside the registration where it is unsatisfactory, and to appoint a new Registrar with the view of making matters more agreeable. Thus adverse majorities are overcome by a short and simple process, enabling the Governor to disfranchise all who withhold from him support.

This extraordinary power he is exercising to an extent that renders the holding of an election a farce, the regular registration under the law being set aside, and a new registration made under the direction of Brownlow's agents. Even the candidates in some places officiate as registrars and prepare the lists of those who shall vote—a shameless substitute for the old method of ballot-stuffing. Where the affinities of the citizen are not known, the certificate of a regular Brownlow man is required, and the result is the wholesale exclusion of loyalists, tried and true, as well as of former Rebels. Nay, the latter sometimes fare better than the former, as a circumstance mentioned by our correspondent proves. An anti-Brownlow Unionist, who served as a Federal officer during the war, has in one instance been required to procure the indorsation of a Rebel Colonel who happens now to be on Brownlow's side!

The effect of this condition of affairs upon the white people of the State may be conceived. We have but to suppose ourselves in the position of four-fifths of the white Tennesseeans—including a majority of original and steadfast Unionists—to judge of the anger and indignation which the course of the Brownlow faction is everywhere exciting. It is not surprising that fears of extended trouble are entertained, or that conflicts on a small scale continually occur during the progress of the canvass. Infinitely more astonishing would it be if the outrages perpetrated by the party of extremists who seek to intrench themselves permanently in power, were permitted to pass wholly unresented. The pretenses under which they are perpetrated add to their enormity. A band of outlaws holding the offices of the State, and trying by force and fraud to keep them, would be a spectacle sad enough in all conscience. Here, however, we have usurpation, tyranny, injustice, and crime carried on in the name of loyalty and Union, with former Rebels, now in the Brownlow interest, helping to commit them, and thousands of faithful Unionists among the victims.

To make matters yet worse, the same disregard of principle which marks the conduct of the ruling faction in regard to registration and disfranchisement, governs their appeals to the negro element. The four-fifths of the whites who worship not Brownlow are held up to the blacks as enemies who must be kept down—as possessors of property which the blacks may righteously appropriate. The bitterness of a partisan contest is, therefore, intensified by the passions incident to an antagonism of races. The two causes, combined, are rapidly reducing the State to a condition compared with which that of the people of Georgia or Mississippi is superlative bliss. Instead of wondering at the bad blood, of which all accounts from Tennessee speak, rather let us wonder at the patience that prevails and the respect for order which the leaders opposed to Brownlow enjoin upon their supporters.

Unless a change come, and that speedily, interference of some sort will be called for to rescue Tennessee from the faction that dominates over and disgraces it, and to institute reconstruction after the fashion of the military government plan. Certainly, neither Maryland nor Kentucky affords a hundredth part of the justification for interference which Tennessee presents, whether considered in reference to wrongs done or the legitimacy of the wrong-doers. The unconstitutionality and illegality which attached to the organization of the ten Governments now termed "provisional," also taint the foundation of the present Government of Tennessee. We see no method of purging it of the foul humors which find vent in the Brownlown *régime* except that of reconstruction from without. Let the wants of Tennessee be remembered when help for Maryland and Kentucky is invoked.

Negro Suffrage in the South—A Batch of Blacks in Congress, and What Then?

From the Herald.

A day or two before the adjournment of the late session of Congress, Mr. Sumner admonished the members of the Senate that it would be well to prepare their minds for the reception, within the next twelve months or so, of a sprinkling of Senators of African descent from the Southern States. From the developments of the initial steps to reconstruction, and from all the signs of the times, there was something more in this notification than idle badinage. We think the probabilities are all in favor of the African sprinkling so boastingly foreshadowed by the Massachusetts Senator; and we should not be surprised if, with the accomplishment of their work of rehabilitation, the ten outside States were to send up five, ten, fifteen, or twenty colored gentlemen to the lower House, and half-a-dozen, more or less, among the conscript fathers of the Senate.

In round numbers the aggregate population of these ten outside States may be set down at eight millions, and the proportions at four million five hundred thousand whites against three million five hundred thousand blacks—which gives the whites a majority of a million. Allowing one voter to every seven persons, these figures will cover five hundred thousand black voters against six hundred and fifty thousand white voters. The blacks have decisive majorities in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana; the whites in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas, while the two races nearly balance each other in Florida—allowing for the larger destruction of the whites by the war and the increase of the blacks by accessions during the war from the border slave States. Hence, if all the voters of both races are brought out, the blacks are sure of three States, and they may carry four or five of the ten. We may safely assume that, while the blacks *en masse* will vote the Republican ticket, they will be supported by some considerable fractions of the whites; so that, if we go no further, the chances are in favor of the blacks.

But Rebel disfranchisements will probably in the aggregate cut off seventy-five thousand men otherwise entitled to vote; so that in all the ten States concerned the whites will have but seventy five thousand majority to rely upon. But, in the next place, the actual registrations made of voters from Virginia to Texas exhibit an almost unbroken catalogue of black majorities, so heavy in most places as to show that large numbers of whites, from indifference, disgust, or despair, have given up the fight on the threshold, and that, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the Republicans, with their solid black vote and their white supporters, hold the game of reconstruction in their hands.

So, from the facts and figures before us, the actual situation of things warrants the conclusion that the Republican party will carry nearly all, if not all these ten outside revolutionized Southern States in their work of reconstruction. Nor is it likely that the blacks, constituting in all these States the bulk and strength of the party, will consent to do all the work without any of its rewards. They have only to demand a share of the honors and offices to get them. Hence, we may confidently expect, and during the present Congress, that sprinkling of members of African descent in both Houses suggested by Senator Sumner.

We are called, then, to inquire what will be the moral effect in the political world of this startling innovation upon the old order of things? We may be sure that negro equality, proclaiming itself through negro voices from both Houses of Congress, will make a profound impression upon the public mind throughout the North. We apprehend that the result will be a general reaction against the Republican party in the Northern States; for we know that there is a stronger wall of white prejudice against the negro in the North than exists in the South. This prejudice elected Buchanan in 1856, and would have elected Douglas or Breckinridge in 1860, had the Charleston Convention consented to unite upon either. We may expect, then, when the blacks assume the political balance of power of ten reconstructed Southern States, and send up their black representatives to Congress, that there will be a revolutionary reaction against them among the whites of the North which will upset the Republican party.

This may be the real object of those leading Southern white politicians who are urging their people to the experiment of allowing the radicals and the blacks all the rope they may desire in this business of Southern reconstruction. Let us push this thing of negro equality, say these Southern leaders, into Congress, and then the laboring white masses of the North against this Southern negro political balance of power will take the alarm, and a Northern reaction of the whites against the blacks will be the inevitable result; and thus the Republican negro party will be destroyed by its own weapons.

This will, in all probability, be the solution of the experiment of the political organization of the blacks against the whites in the South—a reaction of the whites against the blacks and the Republican party in the North. Meantime, however, we suspect that the spontaneous and powerful popular movements North and South in behalf of General Grant for the succession will carry everything before them; but with the settlement of this question there will unquestionably come a decisive Northern revolution on this other and momentous issue of negro political and social equality.

A Black Man's Party in the South.

From the Tribune.

It is the destiny of the Republican party to abolish in our laws all distinctions on account of color. It is the first great political party in this country that has maintained the truth that manhood is absolute, and that the rights of a man are not to be measured by race or complexion. As a party cannot be created by the mere resolutions of a Convention, but must grow out of the conviction of the people, it has formed its creed slowly, article by article. It abolished slavery; that was not enough. It made Union soldiers of the slaves it had liberated; that was not enough. It gave the ballot to the negroes of the South; that was not enough. It clothed them with full citizenship, the right to sit on juries, to hold office; and yet this is not enough. It remains for the Republican party to place the colored men of the North upon the same level, so that in every election, every Court in the United States, there shall be no question of black or white, no rule for the one race that is not also the rule for the other. Either by the action of States or of Congess it will certainly effect this; in a year or two at most all discrimination on account of color will be banished from our laws.

Those men in the South who are working to establish a black man's party are the enemies of this principle of equality, and if they carry out their plans they will strike Republicanism a blow far heavier than the Democracy can deal. They will go far to undo the grand reform of which the war was the instrument. In Virginia it is feared that the State Republican Convention, August 1, will be the occasion of a division in the Republican ranks, and the creation of rival parties, black and white. In Missouri, also, there are adventurers who urge the colored men to demand representation on the Presidential ticket, and in case it is refused, to form a separate organization. We do not believe these efforts will be sustained by the colored men, for they surely know the fatal results of such an unprincipled policy.

It is unprincipled because it denies every moral principle of the great movement which gave the colored race their rights. The Republican party abolished the distinction of color in politics and law; these agitators would restore it. Republicanism broke down the barriers that separated the races; these men would rebuild them. Republicanism seeks to reconcile on the broad plains of this continent the discordant peoples of Africa and Europe; here it would solve the problem of races, and prove how much greater and deeper are the unities of humanity than its divisions, and that under equal laws all races may exist in one peaceful confederation. The far-reaching results of this experiment, the tremendous effect of its success, we need not intimate, though few men may have reflected that American Republicanism is the leading reform of the world, and that God has given it a continent to work out the enigma of human happiness. With what disgust, then, must all true reformers look upon this ignorant or malignant attempt to ruin an experiment so noble. The men who would establish a black party in the South would create for us a new Africa. They would place a gulf between race and race. Nothing can be more anti-American than a party which denies the unity of American citizenship; such a party could not long exist. Who has forgotten when, in 1864, a German party was foolishly projected, the indignation which that suggestion caused? America desired to reconcile all nationalities in her own, and would inevitably have crushed any attempt to set up France or Germany or Italy as an alien and independent power upon American ground. Equally certain will be the overthrow of any effort to gather the millions of colored men in the United States into a distinct political organization.

We desire the time to come speedily when it shall no longer be matter of surprise to see colored men at the polls, on juries, or in office; but we know that this will only come by the absorption of the race in the American nationality. It is said that this is impossible; that the differences of the races are not to be reconciled. This we do not believe; but the shortest way to prove it would be to organize a black men's party. *That* would be conclusive. If after four years' fighting, the greatest results of which are the freedom and the citizenship of the colored men, their first act should be to affirm that color *is* the true basis of political distinction, there would be no more to say. Republicanism would be answered and silenced, and those who had put it to shame might boast if they could that, while we had sought to make the colored citizen an American, they had left him, as we found him, an African.

Negro Office-Holding and its Consequences.

From the World.

"These portents are visible only to those who manage to comfort themselves by invoking a prospect of misery. Nowhere, so far as we have seen, have the blacks been eager to claim office, and nine-tenths of all the clamor for their selection as candidates has been raised by whites. Of course, we presume, they will, in some instances, be candidates, but only because they are deemed fit, not because they are black. As a rule, they will vote for the most competent Republicans suggested, regardless of their color. They are not likely to make color a qualification, when they have so long suffered unjustly because of that absurd discrimination."—*Tribune.*

The *World* predicted that filling the greater part of the Southern offices with ignorant negroes just let loose from degrading slavery, would either lead, to a bloody conflict of races or cause the retention of the Federal troops in that section to keep the peace. The *Tribune* replies, not by showing, or attempting to show, that these consequences would not naturally follow, but by denying the probability that negro voters will prefer negro candidates. Assuming the consequences of negro office-holding to be conceded, we proceed to rebut the denial that the negroes will seek office.

Of course we are not dealing with certainties, only with probabilities. The question is, whether it is probable that a party made up of negroes and whites in the proportion of nine to one, or nineteen to one, will give a majority of the offices to the whites. Taking the alleged natural and the enacted political equality of the races as the basis of our reasoning, a spirit of equity would divide the offices between the two in proportion to their numbers. If the races are naturally equal, intellectual capacity will be equally distributed; and if the whites claim a larger proportion of the offices than the voters they furnish bear to the whole party, the blacks will justly say that the equality which is asserted in theory is denied in practice. Against such violations of logic and justice the blacks will have complete security in the greater preponderance of their numbers, and their consequent power of prevention and redress. They will be ten to one or twenty to one in every caucus, and their delegates will bear proportionate sway in every convention. If, by greater skill in intrigue the whites should nevertheless get more than their proportionate share of nominations, the negroes would rely on their superior numbers at the polls, and refuse to accept the candidates. If the negroes do not monopolize the Southern offices, it will be from forbearance, not from inability.

The disfranchisement of nearly all the intelligent and capable Southern whites tends to bring capacity and political experience into disrepute. The negroes are not likely to be wiser than the laws which invest them with power. When the laws set a stigma on capacity and experience, the negro, who derives all his importance from the same laws, will not hold these qualifications in honor. When the laws which make him eligible to all offices, declare everybody ineligible who has ever held an office, they educate the negro into contempt for mental qualifications, and teach him that a community is more likely to prosper by ostracizing its most capable men than by electing them to office. Even if the negroes should be disposed to vote for qualified candidates they will not be permitted, all such men being degraded into political outcasts.

Legislation which thus does violence to common sense and inverts the order of nature by ordaining that the tail of society which contains no brains shall be its head, and the head which has the brains shall draggle in the dirt, such preposterous legislation leads to no good. The negroes will be justified in electing themselves to office, when they can find nobody more capable whom the law permits them to choose. But a government thus composed of, and controlled by, the most ignorant classes, will excite the contempt and derision of the intelligent part of the community. It can never be self-sustaining, for the reason that the whites who will scorn and deride it are a majority of the inhabitants, though they may be a minority of the voters. The reconstruction scheme of Congress, therefore, entails upon the tax-payers of the whole country the perpetual burden of maintaining great armies in the Southern States to keep down the majority, and prevent a bloody conflict of the two races thus placed in unnatural relations.

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the Institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President. T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 56

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwslow

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,

5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,

7 3 PROPRIETOR.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

BY JOSEPH E. RUGHES, formerly of the Ocean House. One square from the depot and the ocean. Board $3 per day, or $16 to $18 per week. [7 26mthslut

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,

6 6 2m Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with good Board and nice airy rooms, near Fairville, Chester county, ten minutes ride from Railroad Station. For particulars address F. MARTIN, Fairville, Chester county,

7 3 w 88* Or, No. 710 N. SIXTEENTH St., Phila.

GROCERIES, ETC.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRA grant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 6 12 w2 4t

NEW

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 3rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.

New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.

For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

6 14 3 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.

For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.

COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.

Manufactured by

E. WALKER & SONS,

1 17 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

CHARLES RUMPP,

PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,

NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Below Arch, Philadelphia.

Porte-Monnaies,	Pocket-Books,
Portfolios,	Satchels,
Dressing Cases,	Work Boxes,
Cigar Cases,	Bankers' Cases,
Cabas,	Purses,
Money Belts,	Etuies, etc,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 20 tf

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 232 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES,

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,

3 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,

NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,

7 24 f PHILADELPHIA.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,

11 Three doors above Walnut.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doyles,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

1101 CHESNUT ST.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.

This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N. THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

P. P. W. B.

PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.

Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by R. F. PARIS,

7 6 1m No. 27 S. THIRD Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 16 wm8m

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11am th&rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to the large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1 1y4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.

8 26] HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE

8 13]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES.

Office—No. 18 South SIXTH Street,

Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF PETER BARKER, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of PETER BARKER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the Estate will make payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate will present them to

ELIZABETH BARKER, Administratrix,

6 22 6t* No. 638 N. ELEVENTH Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 2 6m VANKIRK & CO

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

1 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOMS,
HARRISBURG, July 26, 1867.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

Fellow Citizens:—The official term of George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, is about to expire; and under the constitution his successor will be elected on the second Tuesday of October next. This election is every way important, and the more so because of the great principles and issues involved, and of the fact that the term is for fifteen years.

All the powers of our governments, both national and State, are divided into three classes: the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The people are the source of all power, and our constitutions provide the manner in which all offices shall be filled, and the terms for which they shall be held. The national judiciary being for life, and that of the State judiciary fifteen years, changes in these tribunals are wrought more slowly than in the other branches of the government, and hence should be made with the greater caution and wisdom; for nothing is of greater public importance than a wise and patriotic judiciary. Our past history shows a constant tendency in these several departments to enlarge their respective jurisdictions, and occasionally to encroach on each other; and especially is this true of the judiciary.

It is but recently the Supreme Court of the United States, in the interests of slavery, gravely undertook to overturn the foundations of the government on that question, and to nullify and destroy acts of Congress enacted by the men who made the Constitution. The Dred Scott decision virtually legalized and extended slavery over all the territories of the Union, in defiance of Congress and the people, and laid down principles which, but for subsequent events, would have extended slavery and made it lawful in all the States. And after the recent civil war was inaugurated, our State judiciary, by a denial of the constitutional powers of Congress and of our State Legislature, in measures absolutely necessary to carry on the war and save the nation, so imperiled our cause as to make intelligent patriots everywhere tremble for the issue of the contest.

True, these false theories did not prevail. But it is equally true the continued assertion of them paralyzed the arms of both the national and State governments, distracted and disheartened our people, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, prolonged the war, and added immeasurably to our sacrifices of blood and treasure. Hence it is, "That, warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again, by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws vital to the nation."

Who, then, are HENRY W. WILLIAMS and GEORGE SHARSWOOD, the candidates for this vacant seat upon the Supreme bench? What are their past records and where do they stand, in these eventful times, and on these momentous issues? The weal or woe of the commonwealth, and perhaps of the nation, is involved in these questions; and it behooves every patriotic voter in the State examine them with care.

Of Judge Williams, the Union Republican candidate, we here propose to give no extended biography. He is a high-toned Christian gentleman, about forty-six years of age, a ripe scholar, and a learned and eminent lawyer, with fifteen years' judicial experience on the Bench of the District Court of Allegheny county. He was first elected judge in 1851, when he ran over a thousand votes ahead of his ticket, and was re-elected in 1861 by the unanimous vote of all parties. The following extract from an editorial in the Pittsburg Post (the principal Democratic paper of the west) shows the estimation in which he is held by political adversaries:

"The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. *He was the best man named before the Republican Convention*, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated."

He is of the Webster and Clay school of politics, and during the recent civil war, from the beginning to the end, did everything in his power, through his means, his voice and his votes, to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the loyal people in the struggle to maintain the Union.

Who and what Judge Sharswood is, as a public man, will appear from what follows:

Early in the history of this nation political sentiment became divided on the powers of the National and State governments, and their true relations to each other. On these divisions two great parties were subsequently founded. The one, known as the State Rights party, had John C. Calhoun for its champion; and the other, for its recognized leader, had the great expounder of the Constitution, Daniel Webster. The former held free trade, and the right of nullification and secession as cardinal doctrines, denying the constitutional power of Congress to impose tariffs for protection, and claiming nullification and secession as inherent rights of a State. The latter denied these assumptions, and between these conflicting principles and parties there has been perpetual warfare. In the main the old Whig party ranged itself under the banner of Webster, and the Democratic party under that of Calhoun. One of the legitimate fruits of the State rights doctrine was the rebellion of 1844, in South Carolina, the avowed object of which was to nullify the protective tariff law of Congress, enacted in 1828. The country at that time was saved from a disastrous civil war by the firmness of President Jackson, the wisdom of Congress, and the patriotism of General Scott. That effort at rebellion and civil war failed, and the principle upon which it was based was repudiated. But in 1860 and 1861 South Carolina and other rebel States again endeavored to put in force their State rights doctrine of secession. The sympathy, imbecility and connivance of President Buchanan and his advisers so contributed to the success of the effort that its consummation could only be prevented by a long, desperate and bloody civil war.

In the end, and after fearful sacrifices of life and treasure, the rights and power of the national government were again vindicated, and the Calhoun doctrine of secession was again overthrown. Such, at least, has been the popular conviction and cause for rejoicing; and even the worst of southern rebels have been compelled to confess it, and for two years past have been weeping over their "lost cause." Strange, sad and incredible as it may seem, we are already called upon to fight these great issues over again! The Democratic party, with Judge Sharswood for its leader, and with Free Trade, State Rights and Secession upon its banner, is again marshaling its hosts, and now summoning us to the field of political combat on these same issues! That party, at their national conventions in 1856 and 1860, re-adopted what are known as the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799 as part of their platforms.

These resolutions are known as the embodiment of the old State rights and Calhoun doctrines. They do not regard the relations of the States or people thereof to the United States as constituting a *government*, in the ordinary and proper sense of the term, but declare them to be merely a *compact*, and that "*as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself*, AS WELL OF INFRACTIONS AS OF THE MODE AND MEASURE OF REDRESS."

Under this free Democratic charter for rebellion, the lawful election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was claimed by the people of the rebel States as an "infraction" of the "compact;" and they chose secession and civil war as the "*mode*," and the destruction of the Union and State independence as "*the measures of redress*." The Democratic party at its last National Convention proclaimed the war a failure; and it has now put in the field a life-long Free Trade and State Rights candidate, whom Judge Black indorsed as one who "will stand by the Constitution and give pure law"—viz: who will stand by the Constitution as the State Rights party construe it, and give us such "pure law" as Judge Black has given President Buchanan and Andrew Johnson.

Judge Sharswood and his party friends have not only denied the lawful power of the national government to coerce a rebellious State, to make and enforce a draft, to make paper money a legal tender, to emancipate and arm negroes, to punish rebels and traitors by disfranchisement, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of rebellion, or to arrest and try offenders in time of war by court-martial; but they hold that all these things, though actually done, were illegally and wrongfully done, *and therefore settled nothing!* Or, as the Democratic organ (the Philadelphia Age), in a recent elaborate editorial on the Republican State platform, thus expresses the same idea: "We put it to the sober thoughts of the people of Pennsylvania, whether they would not have all these grave pending questions decided according to law, and not according to war, JUST, IN FACT, AS THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN DECIDED HAD THEY ARISEN EIGHT YEARS AGO, OR HAD NO WAR TAKEN PLACE?"

Is, then, the "lost cause" not lost? Has the late dreadful war decided nothing? Is the right of secession an open question? Has slavery not been abolished? Are not the four millions of bondsmen free? Has our national debt no legal existence? Have the victors no power over the vanquished? Have the rebel States and people lost no rights by rebellion? Have our sacrifices of blood and treasure been all made in vain? Fellow-citizens, weigh well these solemn questions, and answer them at the ballot-box on the second Tuesday of October next!

Having concluded to reserve for a future occasion some remarks on party organization and other topics, this address might here properly close. But it may be asked by some, is Judge Sharswood indeed the political heresy herein set forth. "A man is known by the company he keeps," says the old adage. We have the right to assume, and have assumed, that the Judge is of the same political faith as his party, and the public will hold him responsible for all the guilty acts and omissions of his party. There can be no mistaking the true position of the man who recently delivered an elaborate opinion denying the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (See the case of Borie vs. Trott, Legal Intelligencer of March 18, 1864, page 92.) And when we go further back, and examine his early history, we find ample justification for all we have written, and more. So long ago as April, 1834, he appeared as "The Orator of the Day" at a meeting of a States' Rights Association in Philadelphia. We here copy some of the proceedings of that interesting convocation from "The Examiner and Journal of Political Economy, Devoted to the Advancement of the Cause of State Rights and Free Trade," vol. 1, page 309.

The orator on that occasion delivered a long and carefully prepared vindication and eulogy of the State rights Virginia and Kentucky resolutions herein before cited, and summed up his elaborate indorsements thereof as follows:

"*We come back to our starting place, and finding nothing in the Constitution establishing any final judge of the enumerated powers, prohibitions, and reserved rights, it must rest upon the admitted principles of general law, in cases of compact between parties having no common superior.* EACH STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF OF THE INFRACTIONS OF THE COMPACT, AND TO CHOOSE FOR ITSELF THE MOST PROPER AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES."

The better to exhibit still further, if possible, the true character of that meeting and its distinguished orator, the following toasts are copied from the proceedings. (Same vol., page 312.)

TOAST: "JOHN C. CALHOUN—The first to throw himself into the breach against Federal usurpation. *May he live to see his principles predominant throughout the world*"

TOAST: "*The Patriots, otherwise called Nullifiers, of South Carolina*—their memories will be cherished when the advocates of the Force Bill are forgotten, or remembered with execration."

TOAST: "*The State of South Carolina—as her principles are cherished, we need not fear usurpation*, either in the Legislative, Judicial or Executive departments of the government."

The Hon. John C. Calhoun was among those invited to this meeting by Judge Sharswood and others, but declined in a published letter of sympathy.

We thus submit, as briefly as possible, the record of the Democratic candidate, and of the party which placed him in nomination. We feel that no added comments could do justice to the subject; and only ask you, fellow-citizens, to examine the whole record with care, and, under a sense of your solemn responsibilities to your country, render your verdict at the ensuing election.

By order of the Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—Workmen have commenced digging cellars for twenty-one dwellings at Sixteenth and Christian streets. Seven of them are to be erected on Sixteenth street, and fourteen on Christian street. Five more are also to be erected on Christian street, west of Sixteenth. The block of houses on Carpenter street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, will be completed the present season, while those on Montrose street, in the rear of the above, are nearly ready for tenants.

A large lot of ground at Seventeenth street and Washington avenue has recently been purchased by a gentleman who intends erecting an extensive foundry. A number of other improvements are contemplated in this vicinity.

The Masonic Order have purchased the fine lot of ground extending from Broad street to Juniper street, and from Filbert street to Cuthbert street, for the sum of $152,000. The purchase has been made subject to existing leases, and the magnificent hall which the fraternity will erect will not be commenced perhaps for a year hence. The old mansion on the premises, and fine ground adjoining, were formerly occupied by the Society of Friends as a female seminary. The garden on the east side of the mansion extends to Juniper street, running back to Cuthbert, and is filled with fruit trees.

The Vaughn Grammar School, which is being erected in Marlborough street, above Thompson, will be built of brown stone, after the plan of the Lincoln Grammar School, at Twentieth and Coates streets. It will be 81 by 77 feet, and three stories high. There will be six divisions on each floor, making eighteen in all. The lot is 137 by 102 feet, thus giving ample space for a play-ground.

THE HORSE-SHOERS.—A meeting of horseshoers of the city was held last evening, at a public house on Sixth street, below Race. Several items of business, of interest to the trade, were presented for the consideration of the meeting, among which was the following scale of prices:—Shoeing horses, $3; mules, $2·50 to $3, but in no case less than $2·50; bar shoes in all cases double price; leathers and dressing, per foot, 25 cents extra; removing shoes, half price; removing and sharpening, 25 cents extra, and in no case shall there be any animal shod for less than $2·50. A long discussion took place on the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The persons who have petitioned for the benefit of the Bankrupt law in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania number over thirty. About two-thirds of these belong to the city of Philadelphia, and those chiefly in the districts in which Messrs. McMichael, Fisher, and Ashton are registers. In all except two or three cases the bankrupts petition for the benefit of the act; in the excepted cases the creditors ask it. Judge Cadwalader devotes much of his time to the consideration of questions which are continually arising in the Court.

SUICIDE OF A PHILADELPHIAN AT CHICAGO.—Mr. George H. Eveleth, whose wife and family resides at No. 11 South Second street, in this city, committed suicide on Monday last, by taking morphia. He was a travelling agent for Messrs. Rounds & James, printers, of Chicago, and was well known in business circles. He had been in the employment of the printing firm since 1856, with a short interregnum during the war, during which he served in a Pennsylvania infantry regiment.

THE OVENS IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.—The Committee of Councils appointed to prepare articles of impeachment in the Ovens impeachment case, held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of the Clerk of the Common Councils pursuant to adjournment. The sub-committee previously appointed to prepare articles of impeachment made their report, which was adopted. The committee will meet again previous to presenting the same to Councils.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DIARRHŒA.—A sudden suppression of the evacuations frequently ends in collapse. The action of Holloway's medicines are based on a more rational principle; by combining with the depraved humors they neutralize and expel them through the natural channels. They purify the fluids, cleanse the bowels, invigorate the stomach, and by regulating the various functions restore the body to its normal state of health.
Sold by all Druggists.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE produces a fine growth of NEW HAIR, prevents the hair from FALLING OFF, and restores GREY HAIRS to their original color. For sale by
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·51	MOON RISES	1·17
SUN SETS	7·20	HIGH WATER	9·59

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 13
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	July 13
Bremen	Southampton	New York	July 16
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 16
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	July 17
China	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 20
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	July 24

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	July 27
Europe	New York	Havre	July 27
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	July 27
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	July 27
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	July 31
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Aug. 1
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Bellona	New York	London	Aug. 3
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 3
Arago	New York	Havre	Aug. 3

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	July 27
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	July 27
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	July 27
H. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	July 30
Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	July 31
Tioga	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Catharine, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, Galveston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, Portland, Crowell & Collins.
Schr R. G. Lane, Lane, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, Charlestown, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str S. Ide, Webb, Baltimore, Sailer & Bro.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr E. Magee, Barnes, 17 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Frank and Emily, Colby, from Calais, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr T. P. McColley, Burborough, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sue, Taggart, 7 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Saw a deeply laden brig inside the Capes; below the Ledge Light a barque, with painted ports, and a barquentine, both at anchor, bound up.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah 21st inst.
Barque Merrimac, Marshall, from Messina for Philadelphia, was repairing at Gibraltar 6th inst.
Brig American Union, Smith, hence, at Salem 24th instant.
Brig H. C. Brooks, McLean, hence, at Fall River 25th inst.
Schr Clara, Barrett, for Lavacca, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schrs S. M. Flanagan, Shaw, from Salem; L. Maull, Buell; Lavinia Jane, Horton; and R. S. Miller Anderson, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.
Schr Mary, Hall, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 24th inst.
Schrs Wm. H. Mitchell, Cole, and M. C. Mosely, Urann, hence, at Boston 25th inst.
Schrs M. Melins, Veasey, and A. Hugel, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 20th inst.
Schrs E. F. Hart, Hart, and J. Hart 2d, Pearson, hence, at Salem 23d inst.
Schrs C. Heyer, Peland, and M. W. Hupper, Hupper, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.
Schrs C. W. Elwell, Giles; M. Tilton, Fritzinger; and T. Clyde, Scull, hence, at Salem 24th inst.
Schrs J. S. Shindler, Lee; J. Whitehouse, Jones; and J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 23d inst.
Schrs N. C. Paine, Doane; G. C. Morris, Artis; H. A. Rogers, Frambes; R. Francis, Rich; W. Tice, Tice; H. Tirrell, Higgins; War Eagle, Kelly; L. and M. Reed, Steelman; J. Sussman, Baker; G. Girdler, Smith; L. B. Wing, Endicott; T. Sinnickson, Dickson; E. G. Glover, Ingersoll; E. Peterson, English; J. H. Bartlett, Harris; C. S. Edwards, Gandy; I. Thompson, Hand; and W. P. Phillips, hence, at Boston 24th inst.
Steamers Beverly, Pierce, and Anthracite, Green, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

HORSE SHEARS, FOR TRIMMING MANES, etc.; Horse Cards, Curry, and Mane Combs, Hitching Hooks and Chains, Rope Halters and Halter Chains, Farriers' Knives, and Horse Fleames, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PICTURE NAILS, WITH RUBY, AZURE, Porcelain, and Brass Heads. A variety of sizes for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

OVAL AND ROUND SOAPSTONE GRIDdles do not require the use of grease in baking cakes, and you may thus avoid that unpleasant smoke and odor which pervade a house when other griddles are in use. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT. [4 18 5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.
4 11 6m5p]

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 6p

JOHNSTON & SELDEN,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.
6 10 3

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.
The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 1f Proprietor.
Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.
7 16 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

DIAMOND BEACH PARK,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867.
PURSE, $500.
Mile heats; best in five to harness. Good day and track.
Horses to start as 4 o'clock P. M.
John Turner names s. m. LIZZIE LITTLEFIELD.
Charles Conway names d. m. MAGGIE.
Michael Goodwin names g. h. BILL.
Carriages will start from the principal hotels at 3 o'clock P. M. for the Park.
Hassler's Double Brass and String Band will be in attendance. 7 25 3t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES
THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.
PERFECTLY DRY.
ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuthsam
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. For sale by C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of Store No. 322 CHESNUT Street. Apply at the Store. 7 25 4t*

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:	
BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	—
NEURALGIA,	CORNS,
RHEUMATISM	ULCERS,
LUMBAGO,	OLD SORES,
PILES,	

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT,
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail..... 50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail..... $1·00
Quarts in bottle..... $1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..... $10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..... $5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases..... $2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 11uths 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867.
PERFECTLY IMMENSE.
PERFECTLY IMMENSE.
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS
from the East and West of the Antipodean Continent.
The very celebrated
RED DRAGON TROUPE
JAPANESE JAPANESE
JAPANESE JAPANESE
crossing the great Pacific Ocean and the American Continent, combine with the
MARVELLOUS ARABS
MARVELLOUS ARABS
OF THE
BENI ZOUG-ZOUG TRIBE,
who have crossed the Atlantic Ocean and European Continents.
EACH BI-NAVIGATING THE WORLD,
meet in this great Metropolis, where, for the first time within the scope of history, they see each the other nationality. They encounter in a
TOURNAMENT OF HUMAN SKILL.
The very celebrated RED DRAGON TROUPE OF JAPANESE have but just arrived from the Japanese Capital, via San Francisco, where they are unanimously pronounced
SUPERIOR TO ALL WHO HAVE PRECEDED THEM,
performing feats of the most marvellous and incomprehensible character.
"This Troupe comprises twenty-four persons, each of whom has a speciality, and excels in it. And the whole combination is undoubtedly the most talented, by far, of any that have yet appeared in this city."—*San Francisco Times*, June 10.
"Stated as our people are with Japanese performances, that of last evening was keenly relished, and everybody went home loud in its praise. The company is the strongest that has yet appeared."—*San Francisco Bulletin*, June 11.
"It is evident that there is as much difference between them and their predecessors in point of skill as between Leonard or Hanlon and a street tumbler. They have amply indicated their right to be considered the best Troupe that has left Japan, and altogether the most perfect."—*San Francisco Times*, June 11.
The enormous houses which have nightly attended the startling performances of the MARVELLOUS ARABS during the past week at the Olympic Theatre give the evident assurance of their wonderful skill.
The applause continuous, and culminating in outbursts of excited "bravos," reaching degrees of enthusiasm rarely witnessed within the walls of a theatre.
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE, THIRTY ARABS, TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE, THIRTY ARABS,
FIFTY-FOUR ASIATIC MARVELS.
FIFTY-FOUR ASIATIC MARVELS.
It may safely be assumed that
ASTONISHMENT WILL RISE TO AWE
in witnessing the startling feats of these children of the Isles of the Sun and of the Desert in
THEIR TRIAL OF SKILL.
The Press and the Public of New York and Brooklyn are enthusiastic in announcing,
WITHOUT STINT OR RESERVATION,
that the performance of this utterly unparalleled combination is
FAR, FAR BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT!
The endorsement by presence and enthusiastic applause of
THE CLERGY AND DIGNITARIES
of those cities is of itself an overwhelming evidence of the
Rare Historical and Scientific nature of the performance.
It is, says the Brooklyn "Eagle," impossible to describe these marvels. To be understood they must be seen, and seeing, one must be assured that he is awake and not dreaming, to believe.
Imagine a human being, the King of the Desert, springing into the air like a bird with one wing clipped, and REVOLVING THREE TIMES HORIZONTALLY.
Imagine others skipping in the air, like mammoth grasshoppers, bounding as an India-rubber ball,
GYRATING AND REVOLVING
settling all conceived ideas of human strength and endurance utterly at naught.
OF ALL HUMAN MARVELS THESE ARE
THE GREATEST.
Sale of Reserved Seats will commence at the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, Saturday morning. Price, $1. 7 25 tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8 A. M.
Fare..... $2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 7 25 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 25 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA BAKER will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip..... 50 cents
Single ticket..... 30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook..... 20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat J

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1867.

The Education of the Freedmen.

It may now be pretty safely affirmed that the citizens of African descent in the late Rebel States are hereafter to form a prominent part of the political power of that section of our common country. During all the preliminary stages of the work of reconstruction they are, by acts of Congress, endowed with the full powers and privileges of citizenship. In many of the States, by virtue of their own numbers, as well as owing to the indifference and apathy of the former ruling class in registering themselves for voting, the colored citizens are likely to be in an absolute majority. It will be their own fault if, in the constitutions about to be framed under the provisions of the Reconstruction acts, they do not place their enfranchisement upon the most substantial and unassailable foundations. We may, therefore, assume it as true that the reconstructed States will commence their new career in the Union with governments giving to the colored men the fullest enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of citizenship, and very probably in many of them with that class of citizens constituting the recognized and dominant political power in the State. We have no belief that these rights will ever be wrested from them. It could only be done at the expense of a bitter and bloody struggle, which every good citizen would be interested in avoiding. The enfranchisement of the blacks is probably on as sound a foundation as their freedom itself. Neither will be seriously called in question.

It is useless to speculate upon the most wonderful train of causes by which this result, so unexpected and so little provided for, has been brought about. It is the part of wise statesmanship, as well as of true philanthropy, to take accomplished facts as we find them, and from the actual situation deduce the duties of the hour. In this view the prompt and speedy education and elevation of the freedmen, by all the appliances that can be brought to bear, becomes the great, pressing, and indispensable work to be done. No matter how much some good men may have doubted the wisdom of putting the ballot into the negro's hand, now that it has been done, and he has become and is likely to remain a constituent element in that political entity which we call the State, all must agree that it is of the highest importance that he should wield his new-found powers in obedience to the dictates of intelligence and moral enlightenment, rather than those of ignorance and prejudice. The education of the negro becomes thus a patriotic as well as a philanthropic duty. Fortunately he is docile, and not only willing but anxious to learn. He has responded most encouragingly to the efforts in this direction that have already been put forth. Wherever the fountains of knowledge have been opened to him in the South, he has rushed to partake of their life-giving waters. We know of nothing more nearly approaching the morally sublime than the avidity with which this race, just freed from the shackles of slavery, has seized upon such opportunities of education as have been thrown in their way. From the grey-haired sire to the little child, a common inspiration to seek knowledge seems to have seized them. The educational records and statistics of the Freedmen's Bureau, and of the various Freedmen's Aid Societies, are full of the highest promise for the elevation of this race. But the work that has already been done is only the merest fraction of the great undertaking. Where hundreds of dollars have been contributed, thousands are demanded by the importance and urgency of the enterprise. For our churches it is a missionarry work of the most interesting and promising character. They have not yet displayed a tithe of the zeal in prosecuting it they ought to have done.

And just here we may suggest to such of our conservative friends as believe in the advantages of education and Christian elevation, if not equal civil and political privileges, for all men, whether they are doing their whole duty by the freedmen? How much are they doing to give to these late slaves the blessings of light and knowledge? Is it not a fact that this great work is being carried forward almost solely by the much stigmatized and abused *radicals*? We will not press the question, but there is food in it for conscientious conservatives to reflect upon.

To all who love our country this subject is one of great importance. The elevation of the masses—their education, their Christianization—is the only sure ground of hope for the perpetuity of our institutions. Permanent popular government is not possible to an ignorant and morally degraded people. In some of our great cities we are already beholding the experiment of self-government a confessed failure. The multiplication of such examples, and their extension to wider districts of country, would soon involve the whole grand effort in failure. We have no faith in repressive policies. The masses must be elevated—that is our only salvation. We have now the opportunity of effecting this desirable end so far as the freedmen, who constitute nearly one-half of the whole Southern population, are concerned. To neglect to do so would be to incur a responsibility for possible results which none of us would care to contemplate.

A. B.—A. M.—LL.D.

The design of the establishment of "honorary degrees" was, unless we are greatly mistaken in our views, to reward talent and education by allowing it an affix of which it could be proud. It was intended to serve in the ranks of the veterans of learning the same end as the military decorations in the profession of arms. What the Victoria Cross or the Cross of Honor is to the soldier, so should a degree be to the scholar—something of which he should be justly proud, and which would act as a guarantee for him among strangers that he was a gentleman, worthy, educated, and fitted by superior ability for any ordinary trust. But in America the efforts of our colleges to reward their graduates have overstepped the end designed by the founders of the system, and have effectually nullified the good which might otherwise have been accomplished. The harvest of A. B.'s which is yearly reaped by stupid mediocrity has done away with any desire on the part of the more worthy to secure such a degree. When we see the ignorant and scholarly youth both entitled to the same honors, we soon lose all respect for this degree, and energy and ambition disappear so far as it is concerned. An indiscriminate bestowal of a prize on all who ask for it, so that a desire is sufficient guarantee that it may be attained, does away with all wish on the part of the really meritorious to secure what would otherwise be valuable. It is not so in Great Britain. There the M. A. is a proof that the man entitled to attach it to his name is a scholar of no ordinary merit. Men of national reputation do not despise to affix it, and it is esteemed an honor by all on whom it is bestowed.

Very different, however, is it in our own land. The graduate of any college, and of some schools, upon receiving a diploma, and before he has had an opportunity to display any of his abilities, is dubbed an A. B. If his life is spared for either three or five years, and he desires to invest five dollars, he can become an A. M. This cheap honor is so little valued, that there are few who have been an A. B. for five years who appreciate the superior degree sufficiently to invest the necessary greenback. There can, under such an arrangement, be no pride in bearing the title. It is the reward of long life, of having for five years survived graduation, and the sheepskin is little better than a proof that he has attained a certain age. We would have this matter reformed. We would have a degree conferred only when it will honor the recipient, and make him reflect credit on the degree.

The third degree, however, is one which has not yet degenerated into an empty honor. When a college confers the rank of LL. D. on any one, it answers the legitimate object of the creation of the rank. It does him an honor and gives him just cause for pride. There are in America but few who are entitled to these letters, and this fact is due, we think, not so much to the discretion of the colleges as to the fact that but few of them are entitled to confer the degree. We believe that there are but five constituted in the United States which are authorized to bestow it. The result is that an ambition similar to that which exists in France to become a member of the Academy is found among our men of ability. If, to some extent, this same ambition could be diffused so as to apply to the minor degrees, much good would be accomplished, and the system redeemed from the just ridicule to which it is now subjected. The holding of a Bachelor or Master of Arts degree, gives really no better cause for pride than "Dr. Pangloss" had when he announced his titles of "LL.D." and "A. S. S."

Address of the State Committee.

We hardly need call the attention of our readers to the very able and convincing address of the Republican State Central Committee, to be found in our columns to-day. It sets forth the real issues of the judicial campaign in a manner to command the attention of every Republican. The record of Judge Sharswood, his party affiliations and his political sentiments, are placed in their true light before the people. We commend this excellent address to the careful attention of our readers.

Tennessee.—As the day of election in Tennessee approaches the excitement increases, and we have almost daily accounts of riot and bloodshed. The Rebels are making a desperate effort to recover their lost ground in that State. In their way stands the heroic old veteran, Governor Brownlow, who appreciates the magnitude of the contest, and who is determined that the laws shall be faithfully executed. That he will be re-elected we have not a doubt. And when the contest has been finally settled, we shall hear of no more troubles in Tennessee. It will be as quiet and prosperous as Missouri is to-day under the administration of Governor Fletcher, against whom as great conservative outcry was made last year as is now raised against Brownlow. It is the loss of *political power* that so enrages the disloyal elements in Tennessee. To keep it they are ready to plunge the State into all manner of disorder. After the election is over they will be quiet enough.

The Indian Commission, under the recent act of Congress, is now made up by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sherman and Brigadier-Generals Harney and Terry by the President, the other Commissioners—viz., N. G. Taylor, John B. Henderson, S. F. Tappan and John B. Sanborn—having been named in the bill itself. The Commission will assemble in St. Louis on the 1st of August, and immediately proceed to business. If the provisions of the act for locating the Indians on reservations can be carried out, we shall have some hope of seeing our Indian difficulties permanently settled.

The Surratt Trial seems to have at last come to an end, as far as the taking of evidence is concerned, except that the defense wish to call a few more witnesses to sustain the character of "Dr." Bissell, who appears to have divided his time, in days gone by, between professional duties and the keeping of a "saloon." This is the man who swears quite positively to seeing Surratt in the Brainerd House at Elmira on the day of the assassination.

The Papal Territory.—Referring to the existing condition of affairs in the Ecclesiastical States, the New York *Tribune* says:—"As there is no longer doubt that the party of action, under the leadership of Garibaldi and Mazzini, will soon make a movement against Rome, the Italian Prime Minister, Baron Ratazzi, has offered to garrison the city of Rome with national troops, to protect it from the threatened attack. It is doubtful whether the small Papal army will alone be able to suppress a revolutionary movement, as Garibaldi can undoubtedly collect a large force of volunteers. According to the Franco-Italian Convention of September 15, 1864, the Italian Government is bound neither to attack the Papal territory nor to allow an attack from abroad. But no provision is made for the outbreak of insurrection among the people of the Ecclesiastical States. Should the Papal Government decline the proffered aid, and the insurrection break out first within the Papal territory, the Italian Government may use this as a pretext to remain neutral. In Rome it is feared that if an Italian garrison is once admitted it will afterwards be difficult to get rid of it; and it is felt, moreover, that France and the other Catholic powers will never permit the total overthrow of the Pope's temporal throne."

The Removal of General Sheridan.—Rumors pointing to the removal of this popular officer having been revived, the New York *Tribune* of this morning remarks:—"The President, it is said, will certainly relieve Sheridan, but none of the other district commanders. Mr. Johnson is as foolish as he is obstinate. He has no enemy in the world whom he ought to dread as much as himself."

A special despatch to the New York *Times* says:—"It is stated to-night, in Administration circles, that General Thomas has consented to relieve General Sheridan after the elections have been held in Tennessee, which take place next month. The statement must not be accepted as authoritative, as it is well known that General Thomas has indorsed Sheridan's course, and it is fair to presume that he would not be more acceptable to the President and his friends than little Phil."

"Beating all Creation."—Regarding the sale of lager beer in New York city, the *Times* of this morning says:—"We all know that Americans 'beat all creation' in everything they undertake. We should judge, from somewhat extensive observations in this city, that we are now beating all the world, including Germany, Bavaria, and Munich, in the consumption of lager beer. It is sold, we believe, in something like 3000 places in town, and the lager beer brewers say that their trade this summer is tremendous; it is drank wholesale and retail by Americans as well as by Teutons, and we understand that the contest as to which of these people can drink most is sometimes close and exciting. We are sorry to hear that a great deal of the lager now sold is shockingly bad."

A Man Shoots his Wife.

On Saturday, July 13, a Mr. Knapp, formerly keeper of the "Lake House," at Mars Hill, in this county, but more recently keeper of a public house in Exeter, returned to his residence in Mars Hill, where he met his wife, who had remained to take care of her aged and infirm parents. He met her in the road, and requested her to go into the house with him, which she refused to do, when he seized her by the hand, drew a loaded revolver, and discharged four balls at her, three of which took effect—one in her breast, one in her left arm, the third grazing her cheek. She was then left by her brutal husband to be taken care of by the neighbors who witnessed the affair. Dr. Parker, of Fort Fairfield, was called, who extracted the ball from her arm, and has hopes of her recovery. The ball in her breast could not be removed without endangering her life. Knapp made no attempt to escape, appearing quite unconcerned, and was taken to Houlton jail.—*Aroostook (Maine) Pioneer.*

Chastising the Abyssinians.

Dr. Beke, the African traveller, in a letter to the *Times*, supports the proposal to declare war against Abyssinia. His opinion is that such a war would be best carried on by availing ourselves of the assistance of some one of the insurgent chiefs. He recommends Waag Shum Gobazye. This prince is descended from an ancient line of Abyssinian sovereigns, and is the actual ruler of that portion of Abyssinia which lies nearest to the Massowah. Dr. Beke sends a memoir on the claims of Waag Shum, which he transmitted to a person of high rank in England in April, 1866. Since his return from the country the changes have been all in favor of the insurgents. Theodore is regarded as a usurper; his army has been reduced to a few thousand men, while the territory now left to him is little more than that occupied by his soldiers.

Billiards as a Military Pastime.

The gentlemen of the British army may be less liberally paid by her Majesty's Government than ours are by the republic, but, *en revanche*, a maternal generosity is displayed in providing for their comfort and amusement. The Government has recently determined to furnish the various barracks throughout the colonies with billiard tables for the officers' entertainment. To this end three hundred thousand dollars in gold have been voted by Parliament.

Whatever lack of military knowledge the English system of bought commissions may create among British subalterns, there will hereafter be no want of opportunity for these gentlemen to acquire a high degree of skill in the "noble game" of billiards, and this dexterity will doubtless be turned to profitable account in making up the deficiency in their professional incomes.

Our "champions" will have to look to their laurels.

An Inventor in Luck.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"A golden age has suddenly dawned for inventors, a class hitherto supposed to have been accommodated with 'monkey's allowance' at the War Office and the Admiralty. It is to day announced in the 'Military and Naval Intelligence' of the *Times* that 'Mr. Fraser, C. E., the deputy assistant superintendent of ordnance, who has so successfully introduced the subject of cheap construction, is to receive, by order of Sir John Pakington, the sum of £5000, as a first instalment, in recognition of the advantages which have accrued from his invention; and that £10,000 is to be paid to Major Palliser, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, with a second instalment of £5000, to be paid next year, as an encouragement and stimulus to promote the continuance of that officer's eminent services, which have, so far as regarded the economy and efficiency of his chill system, produced such valuable results.'"

The Paris Monetary Conference.

The International Monetary Conference that has been sitting at Paris for a fortnight has decided, it is reported, on a series of resolutions with the view of establishing a uniform monetary system throughout Europe and the United States of America. The standard, in accordance with modern scientific lights, is of the single, not of the double character—the metal chosen being gold; and the monetary uniformity is to be based on the French system—a decision to which the Conference was doubtless impelled by the fact that on that plan the monetary systems of Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium have already been re-established.

Almost an "Affair of Honor."!

A duel between E. Barksdale, editor of the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, and Colonel E. M. Yerger, editor of the *Herald and Mississipian*, of the same city, has been avoided by the interposition of Governor Humphreys and other friends. The editor of the *Herald* called the editor of the *Clarion* a "radical," because he advocated reconstruction under the plan of Congress. Mr. Barksdale stigmatized this in language which would "admit of but one construction." Mr. Yerger demanded "immediate satisfaction." Then Governor Humphreys, etc., stepped in, and the matter was mutually referred to Wiley F. Harris, ex-member of Congress, and William B. Taylor, who reported "that Colonel Yerger should publicly disavow any intention to impute to Mr. Barksdale the designs, feelings, or principles of the party known as the radical party, or class him as a member thereof, and, upon his doing so, that Mr. Barksdale publicly withdraw the article in the *Clarion* of the 11th instant."

—Fifty persons say they first collared Berezowski. Some of them are evidently mistaken.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTERN M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and WALNUT.—10½ and 8. Rev. T. B. MILLER. Love Feast, half-past 3. Excursion to Cape May by Rail, on TUESDAY, July 30, 1867. Tickets $2. *

HANCOCK ST. M. E. CHURCH.—To-morrow, at 10½, Pastor, Rev. WM. B. WOOD, subject—"Shall we know our friends in Heaven?" At 3½, Camp Meeting Experience Meeting. *

EMORY M. E. CHURCH, REV. G. ORAM, 10½ and ½ to 8. Excursion to Cape May by Railroad, TUESDAY, July 30th. *

ASBURY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-THIRD and CHESNUT Streets.—Rev. W. L. GRAY, P. E., at 10½ To-morrow morning. *

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH, REV. T. T. TASKER will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and Rev. W. T. SIMPERS at 8 P. M. *

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. NADAL at 10½ and 5 o'clock. *

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 A. M., instead of 2½ P. M., until September 1. *

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—THERE will be no service in this Church for three or four Sabbaths. Due notice will be given when open again. *

BETHUNE HALL, TWELFTH Street and MONTGOMERY Avenue.—Rev. P. STRYKER TALMAGE at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. *

GREENWICH STREET CHAPEL, GREENWICH Street, below THIRD.—Preaching every Sabbath, by Rev. WILLIAM HUTTON, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. If you attend no other church you are cordially invited. *

REV. ROBERT H. LUNDIE, OF Liverpool, England, will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock in the Rev. Dr. WYLIE'S CHURCH, BROAD, below Spruce. The public are invited. This will be the only opportunity of hearing this distinguished minister in our city. *

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome. *

LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, NO. 1527 N. TWELFTH Street, Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor.—Pastor's last services prior to going into the country, 10½—"The Law: is it of any use to the world?" 7½—"Prejudice: Is it a sin?" Come. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. Mr. HOLLOWAY, from Paterson, New Jersey. Strangers invited. *

COME, AND WELCOME. UNION M. E. CHURCH. Rev. JAMES NEILL at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. J. PAXSON, at 8 P. M. Seats all free. *

NORTH BROAD STREET U. P. CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Poplar.—Rev. JOHN G. BROWN, D. D., of Pittsburg, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hereafter worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, on BROAD Street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. *

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats for Strangers. *

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Sermon in the morning at 10½ by the Pastor, Rev. A. REED, D. D. *

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY will be open for Divine service To-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

REPUBLICANS—WARD MEETING.—Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward are requested to meet at SPRING GARDEN HALL on MONDAY EVENING, July 29, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the new rules recommended by the City Committee. [1t* W. B. THOMAS, President.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.

BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC.

No vacations. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Catalogues furnished on application. [628 fsmtu4p
The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, price, $.25, for sale at the College.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4p tf

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 2435 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said ninth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867.
By order of the Board.
7 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 26 8w Treasurer.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twentieth Ward. [7 22 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.
On and after AUGUST 1, 1867, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be payable to the Stockholders of the above Companies on the books July 1, 1867, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear of United States tax.
RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
July 22, 1867. 7 23 8t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, clear of taxes, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable on and after AUGUST 1, prox., to the Stockholders of the Company of July 1 inst.
7 24 7t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

PATENT PIPE FILLER TOBACCO POUCH!!
The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste. Can be carried in the pocket. Something entirely new. Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful.
For sale everywhere. 7 19 1map

I AM ONLY BILIOUS, SAYS THE debilitated victim of sick headache, pain in the right side, constriction of the bowels, and hypochondria. Are these trifles, then? No; unchecked they lead to mental disease. And yet, as surely as dawn dispels darkness, TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT will remove them. Try it. [723thstu3t4p
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops the falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
6 19 w6m New York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body; if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulus to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists. 7 23 tuthsa6t

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms, 1124p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

CHICKERING PIANOS
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
A cable telegram announces that the
FIRST PREMIUM
GRAND GOLD MEDAL
Has been awarded to *Chickering & Sons*, for the best Pianos; and also, that *The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor* has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Piano-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition
WM. H. DUTTON,
7 1 mwstf NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 8 2 stuthf4p

NO MORE ANNOYANCE
FROM FLIES AND MOSQUITOES!
DE COURSEY'S PATENT FLY AND MOSQUITO BAR.
This novel and valuable invention is designed for protecting Gilded Frames, Oil Paintings, Mantel Mirrors, Pier Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames, Chandeliers, Statuary, Groups, etc., and excluding from bed-chambers and other apartments those ever perplexing pests,
FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.
The invention is so ingeniously contrived that it can be applied to any window,
"NO WOODEN FRAME IS REQUIRED!"
Thus reducing the price of the article more than one-half of that of the ordinary Musquito Bar, which is not only ungainly in appearance, but cannot be fitted to any other than the window for which it is expressly made. The PATENT BAR, on the other hand, will suit for a large or small window, and can be rolled into the smallest bundle and carried in the pocket, if necessary.
Boarders at the Sea-shore and elsewhere will find them a great convenience. All that is required in order to attach the Bar, is four ordinary pins. They can also be used to cover Oil Paintings, Gilded Frames, etc., requiring no tacking whatever, and can be taken off and replaced in a minute.
For sale at all the principal Upholstering and House Furnishing establishments in the City; also at the Manufactory. [7 27 4rp
N.W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29. 7 25 15t*

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
AT THE LOW PRICE OF NINETY.
THESE BONDS BEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, which at present rate s yields about TEN PER CENT. on the investment.
We will allow the highest market rates for Governments in exchange for them.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
7 27 6t5p NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

A GREAT LETTER!
THE PRESS
OF SUNDAY, JULY 28, WILL CONTAIN
SUNDAY IN PARIS
AN ADMIRABLE AND GRAPHIC LETTER FROM COLONEL FORNEY,
Showing how the inhabitants of the great MODERN VANITY FAIR behave or misbehave themselves at their Churches, Halls Theatres, and other resorts [1t

RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM.
NEURALCIA.
NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
WARRANTED HARMLESS.
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.
DR. FITLER,
ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS ADVISES GRATIS DAILY,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [629mwstf
No. 29 South FOURTH St.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 1p

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13 m4p*

FINE HAMS,
SMOKED BEEF,
TONGUES,
SMOKED SALMON,
SPICED SALMON,
SARDINES, BONELESS AND IN TOMATOES,
POTTED MEATS,
PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY,
FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL,
And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, by the package or retail.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthsap] PHILADELPHIA.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13 m4p*

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES
IN BANKRUPTCY,
COMPLETE,
JOHN C. CLARK & SON,
Commercial and Law Blank Store,
7 17 w6t4p* NO. 230 DOCK STREET.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer of all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 6 mwf3p Philadelphia.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CHOCOLATE.

Where It Comes From and How It is Made—Its History and Early Manufacture—The Process of Manufacture in This Country—Interesting Particulars.

The first account we have of the use of the fruit of the Cocoa tree is in the early part of the sixteenth century, when it was introduced into Europe, in the shape of Chocolate, from Mexico. The ancient Aztecs were probably the first discoverers of its nutritious and pleasant qualities. They prepared it with great skill; the froth of it, even, is described as being of such solidity that it could be taken off and eaten cold. The Spanish conquerors of Mexico were especially delighted with its nutritious qualities, and they declare, in their records of the time, that "one cup of it is enough to sustain a man through the longest day's march."

The Spaniards robbed the Aztecs of the secret of manufacture, and kept it so successfully that for many years they were the sole makers of the article. The name "chocolate" is derived from the Aztec word *chocolat'*. These early manufacturers, also, were the first to introduce flavors into the article—vanilla then, as now, being the most popular. Linnæus, the celebrated naturalist, gave the substance the name of *the broma*, signifying "food fit for the gods,' and signifying also his high appreciation o what the whole world now admits to be a most delicious, and indeed indispensable, article of food.

Chocolate, as it comes to market, is the result of extensive and delicate manipulation. The cocoa trees produce seeds about the size and color of the kernel of a sweet almond, inclosed in a pulp. They grow in all parts of South and Central America, but the quality differs very materially in various places. The most highly esteemed varieties are obtained from Central America. The seeds are disengaged from the pulp, dried, prepared by a peculiar process, and then shipped in large quantities to the place of manufacture.

Some years ago the best chocolate was made in France, but now America outrivals her in the quality of the production, and Philadelphia fairly stands at the head of the manufacture in the United States, and consequently in the world. Mr. Stephen F. Whitman, the well-known confectioner, has in operation "Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works" in this city which, in their extent, the costliness of their machinery, the quality and quantity of the productions, have no rival elsewhere. Nothing more interesting than a visit to his Chocolate Works can be imagined. Here in the first room are bags of seeds piled one on the other in huge stacks, and representing large sums of money (for cocoa seeds are costly). These seeds are first roasted, and then the bags are emptied, one after the other, into a "cracker," which breaks the kerneis up into bits about the size of coffee grains. These tiny grains are then run through a fan, which cleans out the husks and shells and throws the pure cocoa out upon trays, where it is carefully hand-picked to remove even the slightest particle of foreign substance.

The mass is then placed in a huge mill to be ground. There are two of these, both of French manufacture, and of the most costly description. They are the largest, most delicately finished, and most effective in this country. The rollers are of fine French granite, and revolve upon a granite bed, and thus keeps the cocoa of its original light brown color, without giving it that dark appearance which it acquires when ground by iron rollers. The kernels are placed in the first of these mills, and as the stones revolve they express the oil, pulverize the seed, and in a few moments present a rich, oily mass of a most delicious and tempting appearance. From this machine the substance is removed to the other mill, where it is ground even finer, and, if it is desired to make sweet chocolate, is mixed with the requisite quantity of sugar. As the substance revolves upon the rollers, steel scrapers remove it, and it falls into a receptacle, from which it is removed into moulds, settled by a curious and beautiful process, and put away to cool.

From the cooling-chamber it comes out fragrant, pure, and delicious chocolate, fit indeed for food for the gods, and more palatable, in all probability, than all the ambrosia that was ever served up on Olympus. Mr. Whitman makes vast quantities of chocolate of all kinds every day, and ships it to all parts of the continent. He even monopolizes a large portion of the trade in New York city, merchants there preferring an article that Mr. Whitman guarantees to be of the purest character, to the adulterations that abound. The specialty of this unique establishment is the manufacture of chocolate for table use. Some ten or twelve different kinds are made, for all of which there is a constant and increasing demand from hotels, private families, invalids, and confectioners; and it is not too much to assert that in a few years the demand for this pure article will have increased to such an extent (and in a greater ratio as its qualities become known) that it will become one of the most important branches of our manufactures.

Mr. Whitman is the pioneer of the movemen in this city, and deserves the credit that he will receive, and the profits he already enjoys, for the skill, labor, enterprise, and investment of capital in this undertaking. His fine machinery is simply wonderful in the delicacy of its movements and the elegance of its finish, and no one who has ever tasted the chocolate produced by it will deny that it performs its work in the most superb manner.

A man who creates a new and profitable branch of manufacture is a public benefactor; but he who, in addition to this, furnishes the people with an article of food and drink which has infinitely greater nutritive qualities than tea or coffee, without any of their stimulative effects—an article which is health-giving in all its properties, and the general use of which cannot fail to elevate the health average of the people—a man who does this absolutely deserves the gratitude of his fellow-men. This is what Mr. Whitman does to some extent now, and intends to do to a greater extent in the future. And in the meantime, without wishing to award him greater praise than is his due, we commend our readers to a single trial of any of his brands of family chocolate, with the confident assurance that they will endorse our views as just and proper, and not exaggerated in the smallest particular.

THE "COMMERCIAL LIST," which is published at No. 241 Dock street, by Stephen N. Winslow, Esq., contains this week an elaborate sketch of the rural cemeteries in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, which is of great interest to our citizens at large. The *Commercial List* is one of the best and most reliable journals of this class in the United States, a fact which is fully appreciated by the business community of this and other cities.

THE REV. ROBERT LUNDIE, of Liverpool, the distinguished Scotch divine, who is spending his summer vacation in this country, has arrived in our city, and will preach at Rev. Dr. Wylie's Church, Broad street, below Spruce, to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, at 10½ o'clock. Those who have read the life of Mary Lundie Duncan will be glad of this opportunity of hearing him.

AN ASSAULT.—Hugh McClintock, last Sunday, struck Officer Thompson Miller, of the Ninth District, on the head with a brickbat, while the latter was conveying a prisoner to the lockup. Yesterday McClintock was arrested and held by Alderman Hutchinson in default of $1000 bail to answer.

LARCENY.—John Nugent and Bernard McGee were arrested in a market at Third and Girard avenue. They are youthful till-tappers, and one supports a mother who is constantly, it is said, in a besotted condition. They were held by Alderman Shoemaker for a further hearing.

A PHARISEE—A PRIESTLY SWINDLER EXPOSED.—Another swindling operator of considerable notoriety has come to light. A man of guile, named Greene, desirous of a romantic career, chose the covering and deportment of a minister under which to carry out his criminal transactions; and his name appears upon the police records of this city during the year 1852. He has lately been preaching at Middlefield, Conn., under the name of Cullison, as a local Methodist preacher; at Berlin, as a Congregationalist; and at other cities under various patronymics. A summary of his history is as follows:—Twenty years ago he left a wife and five children in New York, and went to Cincinnati. Entering again into the matrimonial net, he became entangled in its uncomfortable meshes, and, narrowly escaping the custodians of the law for stealing, left wife No. 2 and three youthful Greenes, and fled from Cincinnati. In 1852 he arrived in Philadelphia, commenced a bold swindling career, obtained great sums of money upon his false representations was caught, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen months' penal servitude in the City Penitentiary, which was faithfully carried out. Meanwhile, wife No. 2, hearing of the character of her husband whom she so speedily espoused, obtained a divorce. Greene, after his quiet life of fifteen months, infatuated with married life, seemingly took to his bosom his lately divorced wife. He left for Gotham, and was caught in several swindling operations upon business men, and was sent to Sing Sing for five years, but after serving six months was pardoned out. In 1862 he went to Cincinnati for a second time, married wife No. 3, but properly No. 4, escorted her to Baltimore, was appointed an army chaplain, occupied the position as regimental postmaster, stole the soldiers' money coming into his hands, leading prayer meetings at the same time, was arrested, sent to the Washington City Penitentiary, escaped, obtained furs on false pretenses, and $100 of President Lincoln on a proposed negotiation with Jeff. Davis for a treaty. He then decamped for Chicago, made known his authority as the proper person to carry on the treaty, was arrested, made his escape, and was not heard of until his last operation in Connecticut. About two weeks ago the parsonage in Middlefield, where he lived, was mysteriously burned. He claimed to have lost everything, but suspicion was aroused; certain trunks were found in the basement of the church; then they were missing; he ran away; was followed; the trunks found and opened, and contained property he claimed had been burned. He has also been proved a forger, and has four wives living, from only one of whom he has a divorce.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—The Coroner held an inquest to-day in the case of John Logan, who was found drowned at Filbert street wharf, Schuylkill, yesterday. It is suspected by his friends that there has been foul play.

Joshua Franklin sworn—I went down to the river about 6 o'clock in the morning; saw something in the river; it was a drowned man covered with tar; called Mr. Cunningham, and we got him out; he was lying on his face; saw no scratches on him at the time; after he was washed we found scratches on his forehead and on his cheek, and a piece out of his lip.

John Beckenbock sworn—The pockets of the deceased were searched in my presence; found a pocket-book containing a check for $400, payable to the order of John Logan and signed M. J. Coleman; one $2 bill, two $1 bills, a twenty-five cent note, two ten cent notes, fourteen pennies, and one two cent piece; several memorandums, a pair of brass spectacles, pearl-handled knife, a gold pen and silver pencil-case, a lead pencil and a watch key (these articles were delivered to the Coroner); as soon as deceased was washed he was recognized by his friends.

Alexander McClain sworn—Keep tavern at Twenty-second and Chesnut streets; saw deceased on the evening of Thursday in my place; he told me he had $100 in one pocket-book by itself; his watch was on; he said he got the money to oblige another man; he also had a check for $400; the watch was gold, and was suspended to his neck by a leather guard; he got into a Race and Vine streets car; that is the last I saw of him.

John Sharp sworn—Saw the deceased have two pocket-books; one was a long black one; saw him take out a five-dollar bill about 10 o'clock; he took a roll of notes out of the black book, and took out the five-dollar bill to make a bet with a man; he put the book in his inside pocket.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—Made a post-mortem on the body of the deceased yesterday; found some scratches on the right side of the face and head, the scratches all running the same way, showing that they were inflicted by falling against or rushing over something; he came to death by drowning; they were mere scratches of the skin; there were no marks on him that would cause death. The investigation was continued until Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

AN OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDING.—James Kelley was before Recorder Eneu this morning, charged with committing an assault and battery on Joseph Mulholland. The parties were both engaged in working on the Chesnut street bridge. Returning from dinner on the 19th instant, Kelley wanted to bet the other he could beat him running. Mulholland said he would not bet, but he would run for fun. They started, and Mulholland proved himself to be the better runner. He was leaving Kelley fast in the rear. The latter seeing this, by a sudden lunge forward put his foot in front of the other, and tripped him up. He fell to the ground with violence, and hurt himself so much that he was confined to the hospital for a week. As soon as he recovered sufficiently to be able to get about, he had a warrant issued for the apprehension of Kelley. He was committed in default of $1000 bail. Mulholland's wrist was badly sprained, and he will not be able to use it for a month.

THE DROWNING OF JOHN LOGAN.—Several errors have occurred in the notices which have been published of this unfortunate occurrence. Mr. Logan did not, as stated, keep a tavern at Twenty-third and Walnut streets, nor was he ever engaged in the business. Nor had he been in the tavern at Twenty-third and Walnut streets, as stated, on the evening of Thursday. He had gone to Fairmount to collect some bills, and was last seen about eight o'clock, as he was about entering a car to return home. The place where his body was found was near Filbert street wharf, near his residence. As his watch and $110 in money were missing from his person, there is every reason to fear that he met with foul play. He was a man of considerable wealth, and accustomed to carry money with him, a fact which was well known among his acquaintances. No clue has as yet been obtained to the guilty parties in the matter.

THE THERMOMETER.—The following is a statement of the range of the mercury for the past week, compared with same week last year:—

	1866.				1867.			
Date.	6 *A.M.*	12 *M.*	3 *P.M.*	*Date.*	6 *A.M.*	12 *M.*	3 *P.M.*
21	67½	78	79	21	70	82	78
22	69	80	83	22	79	84	85
23	77	86	88	23	70	85	87
24	70	82	86	24	71½	87	89½
25	73	87	89	25	75	90½	93
26	72	83	83½	26	76	81	79½
27	75	85	84	27	78½	88	

"SATURDAY NIGHT."—This very successful family newspaper comes to us to-day well filled with attractive reading matter. Two new stories are commenced in the present number. One is called "Barbara Kromer; or, All Because She Was Poor." By F. H. Stauffer, a favorite romancist. The other tale is from the pen of the editor of *Saturday Night*, Mr. Robert Stewart Davis, who is well and favorably known as a journalist in this city. The opening chapters of Mr. Davis' new story are very interesting.

THE OPENING OF DIAMOND BEACH PARK at Cape May promises to be an affair of unusual attraction. The time fixed for the ceremonies is Monday afternoon, when there will be a fine display in the way of fast time by both trotters and pacers. This opening of the Park will be the great event of the season, and will no doubt attract a great number of visitors to the Island.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Officer Gibson, with other officers of the Park Police, rescued Thomas Hanlon from drowning yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock. Hanlon was drunk, and had walked off from the Cherry street wharf into the Schuylkill.

DROWNED.—Last evening a sailor on board the schooner Sophia Wilson, lying at Pier 18, Richmond, named George Baker, was drowned while bathing in the Delaware. The body was recovered this morning, and the Coroner held an inquest.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred last evening at a dry goods store in Sixteenth street, between Wood and Carlton streets, caused by the window curtain taking fire from the gaslight. Not much damage was done.

PERJURY.—John Kempel was arrested at at No. 1223 Sorrel street, on the oath of a woman, for perjury, he swearing that she was a disreputable person. Alderman Lennox held him in $600 bail to answer.

THE GOATS.—Of this species of the ruminant wandering about our streets, 40 have been captured, 29 were redeemed, 4 sold, and the remainder returned to their owners.

THE DOGS.—During the past week 173 unmuzzled dogs have been captured. Of these, 43 were redeemed and the rest killed.

RUN OVER.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, Car Inspector Hugh Hutchinson, residing at Nineteenth and Christian streets, was run over by a freight car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, above Market street, and had his ankle crushed. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jacobs, residing at Richmond and Venango streets died suddenly this morning. The Coroner was notified.

DROWNED.—Edward Hartman was drowned this morning while bathing in the Canal, near Manayunk. The body was recovered, and the Coroner notified.

We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
Of Summer Clothing to Close Out Stock.
Half way between } BENNETT & CO.,
Fifth and } TOWER HALL,
Sixth streets. } No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TO SICKLY PERSONS.—To persons who are weak and sickly, the use of Speer's Port Grape Wine will restore their health and strength. Physicians, clergymen, temperance advocates should encourage the use of the Port Grape Wine, and thus aid the cause of temperance and moderation. We especially recommend it to families for its purity, exquisite flavor, and healthy properties. Medical men certify to its valuable medicinal powers. We understand that Mr. Speer has been for years engaged in preparing and perfecting it, and that it requires a four years' process before it is fit for market.—*N. Y. Baptist.*

Our druggists have procured some direct from the vineyard. It is excellent for females to use.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION AND A HEALTHY SKIN can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. Jayne's Alterative will, however, restore the purity of the skin, and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street

THE COOLIE TRADE is not confined in all its bearings to the West India Islands. At Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental, is a smart trade going on in linen suits for this weather, which suits are so cool to the wearer that every visitor *coolly* walks off with one.

HENRY'S Patent Corder and Stitcher is adjusted to feed in the cord without the aid of hands. Persons interested in Wheeler & Wilson or the Elliptic Sewing Machine would do well to call and see this triumph of mechanical art, at No. 920 Arch street.

CARD.
Thermometer Rising,
Prices Falling.
A special reduction on Men's and Boys' Clothing to close out the Summer Stock, as we are now preparing for Winter.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

CLOSING OUT, JULY 26, 1867.
To close out Summer Stock Men's and Boys' Clothing, we have concluded to reduce prices, and unusual bargains may now be had in
Linen Sacks and Dusters.
Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Duck Suits.
Light Cassimere Suits.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

BROMLEY—MCNEAL.—July 25, 1867, by Rev. Curtis F. Turner, Mr. JAMES BROMLEY to Miss ANNIE T. MCNEAL, both of Frankford, Philadelphia.

MATTHEWS—KEEN.—At the Franklin Hotel, in this city, on the 23d instant, by Rev. Thomas Stokes, Mr. B. F. MATTHEWS to Miss MOLLIE A. KEEN, both of Lancaster county, Pa.

DIED.

APPLEGATE.—On the 26th instant, RICHARD W. APPLEGATE, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Weccacoe Engine Company, No. 19, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Washington Chesterman, No. 728 S. Front street, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton street Church Ground.

CAMPBELL.—On the 26th instant, Miss JANE CAMPBELL, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1620 Sansom street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

EPP.—On the 24th instant, of consumption, Mrs. CAROLINE H. EPP, wife of Peter Epp, and daughter of the late Captain James and Abigail Shannon, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1501 Parrish street, on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. HOPE JOHNSON, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Mr. Edward Johnson, No. 830 N. Eighth street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JONES.—On the 25th instant, JONATHAN JONES, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 421 Adams street, Frankford; also, Resolution Council, No. 4, O. U. A. M.; Wildey Lodge, No. 14, I. O. of O. F., and the Orders in general, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

LOGAN.—Suddenly, on the 26th instant, JOHN LOGAN, aged 60 years.

The relatives, friends, and members of St. John's Lodge No. 115, A. Y. M., and West End Lodge, No. 355, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Twenty-third and Walnut streets, on Monday, at 2 o'clock

MORAN.—On the 25th instant, MICHAEL MORAN, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, rear of No. 606 N. Front street, above Coates, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RAINS.—July 26, at 2 o'clock A. M., BARNETT, infant son of Louis and Julia Rains, aged 19 months.

The male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his parents' residence, No. 929 Filbert street, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

ROATCH.—On Thursday, July 25, after a short illness, EDWIN J., son of the late William B. and Jane A. Roatch, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of Jackson Lodge, A. Y. M., of Delaware City, Del., and the fraternity of this city, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, F. D. Bogart, No. 427 N. Ninth street, on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. (Delaware City papers please copy.)

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 115, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are invited to meet at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT street, on Monday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, Brother JOHN LOGAN.

By order of the W. M.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, Secretary.

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuths3p

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 25, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited, and will be received at this office, until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., August 5, 1867, for the delivery, in the city of Baltimore, of twenty (20) Cavalry Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within fifteen (15) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed 'Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

7 27 7t STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDing's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 906 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 27.

On to Vera Cruz.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the flagship Susquehanna did start from Fortress Monroe for Vera Cruz, and the De Soto, at Philadelphia, is under orders to follow when ready for sea. The impression prevails that these vessels are to go as a squadron of observation merely, and not to interfere with Mexican affairs.

Review of a Marine Battalion.

The President, with the Cabinet and a number of ladies, it is expected will witness a review of a battalion of marines stationed at the headquarters of the Marine Corps, on Monday evening.

The Stonewall to Sail for Japan.

The ram Stonewall, with a full crew, will sail for Norfolk on August 3, where she will go on a dry dock; thence to Japan. Two Japanese Lieutenants go in her.

Charge of Bigamy.

An ex-Volunteer Lieutenant in the Navy, named Morgan, was arrested here yesterday, on the charge of bigamy. Both his wives were present at the examination. He was released upon $15,000 bail. He deserted from the naval steamer Ascutney in September last.

Boston Excursion.

Assistant Secretary Faxon, Miss Welles, and Mrs. Patterson sail for Boston to-day, in the Ascutney.

Court Martial Dissolved.

The naval General Court Martial in Philadelphia, Commodore Latimer, President, has been ordered to dissolve and proceed to their homes.

Mexican Affairs.

Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister to this Government, has nearly completed his history of the attempt of Maximilian to erect an empire in Mexico. It will make a book of two hundred pages, embracing all of the diplomatic correspondence between the United States and the Juarez Government, as well as our correspondence with other republics relative to the recognition of the Liberal Government in Mexico, and a lengthy defense of the course pursued by the Liberals since the downfall of the empire.

Names of Fenians Arrested.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 27.—The names of the persons recently arrested at Cork on suspicion of being Fenians are Calligan, Griffin, and Gouldorg.

Reilly, who has been on trial for some time, charged with complicity in the recent outbreak in Kerry, has been found guilty of high treason.

Flag-ship Susquehanna at Key West.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Rear-Admiral Palmer reports to the Navy Department his arrival at Key West on the 10th inst., with the flag-ship Susquehanna, after a passage of six days from Norfolk. The health of the crew continues good, and the island thus far is free from fever, though it is reported to be very bad at Havana. Rear-Admiral Palmer would soon leave for Aspinwall.

National Bank Suspension.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The National Bank of Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, is reported as having failed, with its liabilities estimated at $200,000. The capital is $150,000. The cause of the failure is attributed to speculation in produce and stocks.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Stocks strong: Chicago and Rock Island, 103⅞; Reading, 103¾; Canton, 53¼; Erie, 75⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 125; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106½; Michigan Central, 112½; do. Southern, 82⅝; New York Central, 109⅝; Illinois Central, 118⅝; Cumberland preferred, 39. Virginia 68, 85; Missouri 6s, 104; Hudson River, 121; Five-twenties, 1862, 111⅝; of 1864, 109⅜; new issue, 108⅜. Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 107½; all others, 107⅝; Money 5 per cent.; sterling, 109¾ at sight, 110¾ at 60d, 140.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Cotton dull; Flour dull, and declined 10@15c.; sales of 6000 barrels—State, $8.55@11; Ohio, $9.75@12.50; Western, $8.35@12; Southern, $9.15@16.50. Wheat dull and lower; sales of 5000 bushels No. 2 at 82; California white, $2.70@2.75. Corn unchanged; sales of 28,000 bushels. Oats firmer; sales of 36,000 bushels State at 93@94c. Pork heavy; new Mess, $23.75. Other Provisions quiet. Whisky quiet.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains. On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	5:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	9:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	3:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:25 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

11f

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements.

On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 41 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue [7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $4.00. Excursion Tickets, $4 00. Good this day and train only.

6 29 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO., 3 12 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whatever
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits
L
REMEMBER
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.
READ WHO SAYS SO.
Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in case of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
A
[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.
[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Milville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH.
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.
N
[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 2 North 8th Street.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.
I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.
If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.
Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.
Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;
These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.
D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH Street
PHILADELPHIA PA.
For s

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXXX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

July.

Monday, 22.—News received from Santa Anna confirming his death and life up to the latest dates. Having a wooden leg, it is already conceded that he has one foot in the grave.

Tuesday, 23.—Alderman McMullin arrived to the dignity of an "impeachment." He, on the strength of this, expects to be nominated and elected to Congress, to represent the First District.

Wednesday, 24.—A great rise experienced in thermometers. The only instance of a rise of any article, in this season of general business depression.

Thursday, 25.—Great rush to the watering places. The boats to Smith's Island continue to run crowded, notwithstanding the "bars" that are formed on this celebrated bathing ground.

Friday, 26.—The Indian campaign under Gen. Sherman is being pushed forward with great vigor. Two entire tribes have agreed not to fight him this summer.

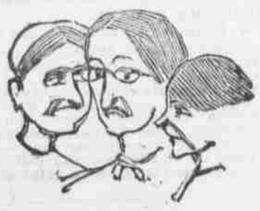
Saturday, 27.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor receives an invitation to spend the season at League Island, where he can divest himself, as the iron-clads do, of all superfluous rigging.

FROM OUR SALT LAKE CORRESPONDENT.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Mr. Series Editor:—I have now spent a week with the Latter-Day Saints, admired their green shades, their beautiful streams and waterfalls, their human cocooneries, and the innumerable evidences of prosperity which appear on every hand, in-doors and out. Their markets are filled with the choicest vegetables, and their houses with "cabbage heads," but no "dead beets" are allowed within the boundaries of the Prophet; indeed, no arrangement that is not likely to bring a prophet to the Church is tolerated. Stores, where all kinds of dry goods can be bought, from a tilter to a baby's hood, are abundant, and abundantly patronized. The bee-hive is found in Brigham's house, and on many business signs, as evidence to Gentiles that all the *hum* about the *sweetness* of their lives turns out a *cell*. All must work, and give one-tenth of their products to the great Prophet, which, to many of them, is the only profit they see of their labor. Said a newly arrived Hibernian convert to me, "They now take the tenth, and, be jabers, after a while they'll be taking the twentieth;" which my informant thought was more than he could stand.

Industry is encouraged in every possible way. Besides a growing family, which every Mormon is expected to have both in wives and children, a number of old spinsters, and others unsealed, that are on the lookout for thrifty male Saints, take it into their heads that they



PORTRAITS OF THE SEALED.

will be "sealed" as spiritual wives to the provident Mormon in question, seeing that they generally have so little flesh on their bones that their adaptedness for spiritual wives is acknowledged by every one; and as our prosperous Saint has to contribute something towards the support of these grafted branches on his genealogical tree, he has need of all the industry his circumstances can command.

Salt Lake City is in what is called the Great Basin of the West. There is more soft soap used in this "basin" than in any wash-tub of Christendom; and more lye is used in making the soap. The Great Salt Lake, which lies within twelve miles of the city, is the most briny body for a fresh-water lake in the world. Everybody that goes into it is in a pickle to understand its saline qualities. Mr. Artemus Ward, a celebrated traveller in these parts, and who has given the most reliable accounts of this wonderful people, tells of how the natives, when their cattle are otherwise useless, drive them into this lake, letting them stand there for a half an hour, when they are turned into "corned beef," and are then cut up for the New York market: so strongly is the lake impregnated with

MAKING CORNED-BEEF IN SALT LAKE.

salt. What I have seen there myself is a corroboration of this statement. Going out on a fishing excursion with one of the Saints and a half-a-dozen of his saintesses, we caught, in less than three hours, over ten barrels of salt mackerel—most of them No. 1s, many of them with their heads and tails off, such as are sold in your city for "prime family kits." I am told it is thought nothing of to find along the shores at low water soused pig's feet and snouts, such as you have in your restaurants, that have dropped off swine rooting on its shores. It was this lake that gave the idea originally to Brigham Young of the doctrine of plurality of wives. In his early youth he was travelling in these parts, and was captured by an Indian Chief, one of those our Government is now trying to capture, and this Chief told Brigham that he must either be tomahawked or marry his daughter. Brigham concluded on the latter, though he thought the bargain hard. Arriving at Salt Lake, he persuaded his copperhead Princess to take a bath, while he would dig some roots to eat. When he returned he found her on the banks of the lake, crystallized to the spot with rock salt, so that she could not move. Brigham was so rejoiced to get rid of her that he vowed, as soon as he got out of sight, leaving her standing there like a pillar of salt, that if he ever got married again his idea of a wife should be Lot's. No one who has seen him since, in his bee-hive, will doubt that he has kept his vow to the letter, for indeed of wives, it can be said, he has Lots. As it has been before remarked by Mr. Ward, most of the girls in this Territory marry Young.

This great Basin, or Wash-tub as it is now, was once regarded as a vast desert. The Mormons accepted it as their home; here they thought they would have room to raise their progeny, with none to molest. When they arrived here not a tree shaded this vast desert, but soon olive branches came up around their tables; and where the buffalo and the bear once found a congenial home, modern travellers tell us is now overrun with little dears, and in the cool of the evening "dears talking" is the favorite occupation of the natives.

But the religion of the Mormons is the most marvellous problem of the age. While the many religions of the Old World are denying the right of marriage to their priests, this religion teaches that the more they are married the religiouser they are. Consequently, the Prophet himself is probably the most married person in the world. His wives, sealed and unsealed, make a respectable village, and it has more than once happened that a gay and dashing Mormon has eloped of a night with a whole Young Ladies' Seminary, so completely closing up the teacher's eye that she had not a pupil left in the morning.

Brigham Young being the shepherd of this flock, is, of course, entitled to the fleece, and while he shears the old sheep he pulls the wool over the eyes of the ewes. His wives who are named to him in the flesh are described as of the flesh, fleshy, of whom he has about forty; twice that number he has sealed to him to become his spiritual wives in the spirit-land, and are generally of the bone, bony. These latter, having failed to gain a union in the flesh, content themselves with one in the spirit. The original wife of Brigham (No. 1) does not live in the hive, but has a cottage of her own, where she sits a relic of the past, while the last new wife, I am told, raises "Hail Columbia" around the ears of the Prophet, and at times becomes so boisterous and unruly that Brigham has to consider her a kind of a "Cruiser," and has to ask the assistance of the wife-tamers of the Church to bring her to.

PORTRAITS OF THE UNSEALED.

BRIGHAM'S YOUNG AND YOUNG BRIGHAMS.

On Sunday I attended Mormon service in the Tabernacle. There were over twelve hundred women present. The preacher cautioned the fair ones against Gentile unions, and said if there were any unmarried ones in the audience they might send their names, age, residence, and photographs to him, and he would make a selection and hand the documents over to the elders to do the same, until there should be no show for any trading Gentilie among them. With other religious words did he comfort them; after which they were all dismissed to allow them time to get home and dressed for the theatre, which also has two services on Sunday.

If you think of coming out here this summer, you need not bring your family with you, as there are always a number of them at the depot.

N. B.—Pay no attention to the "runners," but select for yourself, as the runners are often unprincipled, and put a family on you not suited to your circumstances.

Yours, plurally, SOLOMON SNUGG.

KEEP COOLIES.

The West India agriculturists are introducing Coolie labor on their plantations. We would ask, How much hotter do our farmers want it before they will have Coolie labor on their farms? We think anything that smacks of coolness should be encouraged at this time, if ever.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES ON THE GEORGES.

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

[Conclusion.]

The bravery of the Brunswicks, that all the family must have it, that George possessed it, are points which all English writers have agreed to admit; and yet I cannot see how George IV should have been endowed with this quality. Swaddled in feather beds all his life, lazy, obese, perpetually eating and drinking, his education was quite unlike that of his tough old progenitors. His grandsons had confronted hardships and war, and ridden up and fired their pistols undaunted into the face of death. His father had conquered luxury and overcome indolence. Here was one who never resisted any temptation; never had a desire but he coddled and pampered it; if ever he had any nerve, frittered it away among cooks, and tailors, and barbers, and furniture-mongers, and opera-dancers. What muscle would not grow flaccid in such a life—a life that was never strung up to any action—an endless Capua without any campaign—all fiddling, and flowers, and feastings, and flattery, and folly? When George III was pressed by the Catholic question and the India bill, he said he would retire to Hanover rather than yield upon either point; and he would have done what he said. But, before yielding, he was determined to fight his ministers and Parliament; and he did, and he beat them. The time came when George IV was pressed too upon the Catholic claims; the cautious Peel had slipped over to that side; the grim old Wellington had joined it; and Peel tells us, in his Memoirs, what was the conduct of the King. He at first refused to submit; whereupon Peel and the Duke offered their resignations, which their gracious master accepted. He did these two gentlemen the honor, Peel says, to kiss them both when they went away. (Fancy old Arthur's grim countenance and eagle beak as the monarch kisses it.) When they were gone he sent after them, surrendered, and wrote to them a letter, begging them to remain in office, and allowing them to have their own way. Then his majesty had a meeting with Eldon, which is related at curious length in the latter's Memoirs. He told Eldon what was not true about the interview with the new Catholic converts; utterly misled the old ex-chancellor; cried, whimpered, fell on his neck, and kissed him too. We know old Eldon's own tears were pumped very freely. Did these two fountains gush together? I can't fancy a behavior more unmanly, imbecile, pitiable. This is a defender of the faith! This a chief in the crisis of a great nation! This an inheritor of the courage of the Georges!

Many of my hearers no doubt have journeyed to the pretty old town of Brunswick in company with that most worthy, prudent, and polite gentleman, the Earl of Malmesbury, and fetched away Princess Caroline for her longing husband, the Prince of Wales. Old Queen Charlotte would have had her eldest son marry a niece of her own, that famous Louisa of Strelitz, afterwards Queen of Prussia, and who shared with Maria Antoinette in the last age the sad pre-eminence of beauty and misfortune. But George III had a niece at Brunswick: she was a richer princess than her serene highness of Strelitz—in fine, the Princess Caroline was selected to marry the heir to the English throne. We follow my Lord Malmesbury in quest of her; we are introduced to her illustrious father and royal mother; we witness the balls and fetes of the old court; we are presented to the princess herself, with her fair hair, her blue eyes, and her impertinent shoulders—a lively, bouncing, romping princess, who takes the advice of her courtly English mentor most generously and kindly. We can be present at her very toilet, if we like, regarding which, and for very good reasons, the British courtier implores her to be particular. What a strange court! What a queer privacy of morals and manners do we look into! Shall we regard it as preachers and moralists, and cry Woe against the open vice and selfishness and corruption, or look at it as we do at the king in the pantomime, with his pantomime wife and pantomime courtiers, whose big heads he knocks together, whom he pokes with his pantomime sceptre, whom he orders to prison under the guard of his pantomime beef-eaters as he sits down to dine on his pantomime pudding? It is grave, it is sad, it is a theme most curious for moral and political speculation; it is monstrous, grotesque, laughable, with its prodigious littleness, etiquettes, ceremonials, sham moralities; it is as serious as a sermon, and as absurd and outrageous as Punch's puppet-show.

Malmesbury tells us of the private life of the duke, Princess Caroline's father, who was to die, like his warlike son, in arms against the French; presents us to his courtiers, his favorites; his duchess, George III's sister, a grim old princess, who took the British envoy aside, and told him wicked old stories of wicked old dead people and times; who came to England afterwards when her nephew was regent, and lived in a shabby furnished lodging, old and dingy and deserted and grotesque, but somehow royal. And we go with him to the duke to demand the princess' hand in form, and we hear the Brunswick guns fire their adieux of salute, as H. R. H. the Princess of Wales departs in the frost and snow; and we visit the domains of the Prince Bishop of Osnsburg—the Duke of York of our early time; and we dodge about from the French Revolutionists, whose ragged legions are pouring over Holland and Germany, and gaily trampling down the Old World to the tune of *Ca ira;* and we take shipping at Slade, and we land at Greenwich, where the princess' ladies and the prince's ladies are in waiting to receive her royal highness?

What a history follows! Arrived in London, the bridegroom hastened eagerly to receive his bride. When she was first presented to him, Lord Malmesbury says she very properly attempted to kneel. "He raised her gracefully enough, embraced her, and, turning round to me, said:—

"'Harris, I am not well; pray get me a glass of brandy.'

"I said, 'Sir, had you not better have a glass of water?'

"Upon which, much out of humor, he said, with an oath, 'No; I will go to the queen.'"

What could be expected from a wedding which had such a beginning—from such a bridegroom and such a bride? I am not going to carry you through the scandal of that story, or follow the poor princess through all her vagaries; her balls and her dances, her travels to Jerusalem and Naples, he jigs, and her junketings, and her tears. As I read her trial in history, I vote she is not guilty. I don't say it is an impartial verdict; but as one reads her story, the heart bleeds for the kindly, generous, outraged creature. If wrong there be, let it lie at his door who wickedly thrust her from it. Spite of her follies, the great, hearty people of England loved and protected and pitied her. "God bless you! we will bring your husband back to you," said a mechanic one day, as she told Lady Charlotte Bury, with tears streaming down her cheeks. They could not bring that husband back; they could not cleanse that selfish heart. Was hers the only one he had wounded? Steeped in selfishness, impotent for faithful attachment and manly, enduring love, had it not survived remorse—was it not accustomed to desertion?

Malmesbury gives us the beginning of the marriage story: how the prince reeled into chapel to be married; how he hiccoughed out his vows of adelity—you know how he kept them; how he pursued the woman whom he had married; to what a state he brought her; with what blows he struck her; with what malignity he pursued her; what his treatment of his daughter, and what his own life. *He* the first gentleman of Europe! There is no stronger satire on the proud English society of that day than that they admired George.

No; thank God, we can tell of better gentlemen; and while our eyes turn away, shocked, from this monstrous image of pride, vanity, weakness, they may see in that England over which the last George pretended to reign, some who merit indeed the title of gentlemen—some who make our hearts beat when we hear their names, and whose memory we fondly salute when that of yonder imperial manikin is tumbled into oblivion. I will take men of my own profession of letters. I will take Walter Scott, who loved the king, and who was his sword and buckler, and championed him like that brave Highlander in his own story, who fights round his craven chief. What a good gentleman! What a friendly soul, what a generous hand, what an amiable life was that of the noble Sir Walter! I will take another man of letters, whose life I admire even more—an English worthy, doing his duty for fifty noble years of labor, day by day storing up learning, day by day working for scant wages, most charitable out of his small means, bravely faithful to the calling which he had chosen, refusing to turn from his path for popular praise or prince's favor—I mean Robert Southey. We have left his old political landmarks miles and miles behind; we protest against his dogmatism; nay, we begin to forget it and his politics; but I hope his life will not be forgotten, for it is sublime in its simplicity, its energy, its honor, its affection. In the combat between Time and Thalaba, I suspect the former destroyed has conquered. Kehama's curse frightens very few readers now; but Southey's private letters are worth piles of epics, and are sure to last among us as long as kind hearts like to sympathize with goodness and purity, and love and upright life. "If your feelings are like mine," he writes to his wife, "I will not go to Lisbon without you, or I will stay at home, and not part from you. For, though not unhappy when away, still without you I am not happy. For your sake, as well as my own and little Edith's, I will not consent to any separation; the growth of a year's love between her and me, if it please God she should live, is a thing too delightful itself, and too valuable in its consequences, to be given up for any light inconvenience on your part and mine. * * * On these things we will talk at leisure; only, dear, dear Edith, *we must not part!*"

This was a poor literary gentleman. The First Gentleman in Europe had a wife and daughter too. Did he love them so? Was he faithful to them? Did he sacrifice case for them, or show them the sacred examples of religion and honor? Heaven gave the Great English Prodigal no such good fortune. Peel proposed to make a baronet of Southey; and to this advancement the king agreed. The poet nobly rejected the offered promotion.

"I have," he wrote, "a pension of £200 a year, conferred upon me by the good offices of my old friend C. Wynn, and I have the laureateship. The salary of the latter was immediately appropriated, as far as it went, to a life insurance for £3000, which, with an earlier insurance, is the sole provision I have made for my family. All beyond must be derived from my own industry. Writing for a livelihood, a livelihood is all that I have gained; for, having also something better in view, and never, therefore, having courted popularity, nor written for the mere sake of gain, it has not been possible for me to lay by anything. Last year, for the first time in my life, I was provided with a year's expenditure beforehand. This exposition may show how unbecoming and unwise it would be to accept the rank which, so greatly to my honor, you have solicited for me."

How noble his poverty is, compared to the wealth of his master! His acceptance even of a pension was made the object of his opponent's satire; but think of the merit and modesty of this state pensioner, and that other enormous drawer of public money, who receives £100,000 a year, and comes to Parliament with a request for £650,000 more!

Another true knight of those days was Cuthbert Collingwood; and I think, since heaven made gentlemen, there is no record of a better one than that. Of brighter deeds, I grant you, we may read performed by others; but where of a nobler, kinder, more beautiful life of duty, of a gentler, truer heart? Beyond dazzle of success and blaze of genius, I fancy shining a hundred and a hundred times higher the sublime purity of Collingwood's gentle glory. His heroism stirs British hearts when we recall it. His love and goodness and piety make one thrill with happy emotion. As one reads of him and his great comrade going into the victory with which their names are immortally connected, how the old English word comes up, and that old English feeling of what I should like to call Christian honor! What gentlemen they were, what great hearts they had! "We can, my dear Coll," writes Nelson to him, "have no little jealousies; we have only one great object in view—that of meeting the enemy, and getting a glorious peace for our country." At Trafalgar, when the Royal Sovereign was pressing alone into the midst of the combined fleets, Lord Nelson said to Captain Blackwood, "See how that noble fellow, Collingwood, takes his ship into action! How I envy him!" The very same throb and impulse of heroic generosity was beating in Collingwood's honest bosom. As he led into the fight he said, "What would Nelson give to be here!"

After the action of the 1st of June he writes, "We cruised for a few days, like disappointed people looking for what they could not find, *until the morning of little Sarah's birthday*, between eight and nine o'clock, when the French fleet, of twenty-five sail of the line, was discovered to windward. We chased them, and they bore down within about five miles of us. The night was spent in watching and preparation for the succeeding day; and many a blessing did I send forth to my Sarah, lest I should never bless her more. At dawn we made our approach on the enemy, then drew up, dressed our ranks, and it was about eight when the admiral made the signal for each ship to engage her opponent, and bring her to close action; and then down we went under a cloud of sail, and in a manner that would have animated the coldest heart, and struck terror into the most intrepid enemy. The ship we were to engage was two ahead of the French admiral, so we had to go through his fire and that of two ships next to him, and received all their broadsides two or three times before we fired a gun. It was then near ten o'clock. I observed to the admiral that about that time our wives were going to church, but that I thought the peal we should ring about the Frenchmen's ears would outdo their parish bells."

There are no words to tell what the heart feels in reading the simple phrases of such a hero. Here is victory and courage, but love sublimer and superior. Here is a Christian soldier spending the night before battle in watching and preparing for the succeeding day, thinking of his dearest home, and sending many blessings forth to his Sarah, "lest he should never bless her more." Who would not say Amen to his supplication? It was a benediction to his country—the prayer of that intrepid, loving heart.

We have spoken of a good soldier and good men of letters as specimens of English gentlemen of the age just past; may we not also—many of my elder hearers, I am sure, have read and fondly remember his delightful story—speak of a good divine, and mention Reginald Heber as one of the best of English gentlemen? The charming poet, the happy possessor of all sorts of gifts and accomplishments, birth, wit, fame, high character, competence—he was the beloved parish priest in his own home of Hoderel, "counselling his people in their troubles, advising them in their difficulties, comforting them in distress, kneeling often at their sick beds at the hazard of his own life; exhorting, encouraging where there was need; where there was strife the peacemaker; where there was want the free giver."

When the Indian bishopric was offered to him he refused at first; but after communing with himself (and committing his case to the quarter whither such pious men are wont to carry their doubts) he withdrew his refusal, and prepared himself for his mission and to leave his beloved parish. "Little children, love one another, and forgive one another," were the last sacred words he said to his weeping people. He parted with them, knowing perhaps he should see them no more. Like those other good men of whom we have just spoken, love and duty were his life's aim. Happy he, happy they who were so gloriously faithful to both! He writes to his wife those charming lines on his journey:—

"If thou, my love, wert by my side, my babies by my knee,
How gladly would our pinnance glide o'er Gunga's mimic sea!

"I miss thee at the dawning grey, when, on our deck reclined,
In careless ease my limbs I lay, and woo the cooler wind.

"I miss thee, when by Gunga's stream my twilight steps I guide,
But most beneath the lamp's pale beam I miss thee by my side.

"I spread my books, my pencil try, the lingering noon to cheer,
But miss thy kind, approving eye, thy meek, attentive ear.

"But when of morn and eve the star beholds me on my knee,
I feel, though thou art distant far, thy prayers ascend for me.

"Then on! then on! where duty leads my course be onward still,
O'er broad Hindostan's sultry meads, o'er bleak Almorah's hill,

"That course nor Delhi's kingly gates, nor wild Malwah detain,
For sweet the bliss us both awaits by yonder western main.

"Thy towers, Bombay, gleam bright, they say, across the dark blue sea;
But ne'er were hearts so blithe and gay as there shall meet in thee!"

Is it not Collingwood and Sarah, and Southey and Edith? His affection is part of his life. What were life without it? Without love I can fancy no gentleman.

How touching is a remark Heber makes in his "Travels through India," that on inquiring of the natives at a town which of the governors of India stood highest in the opinion of the people, he found that, though Lord Wellesley and Warren Hastings were honored as the two greatest men who had ever ruled this part of the world, the people spoke with chief affection of Judge Cleaveland, who had died, aged twenty-nine, in 1784. The people have built a monument over him, and still hold a religious feast in his memory. So does his own country still tend with a heart's regard the memory of the gentle Heber.

And Cleaveland died in 1784, and is still loved by the heathen, is he? Why, that year 1784, was remarkable in the life of our friend, the First Gentleman of Europe. Do you not know that he was twenty one in that year, and opened Carlton House with a grand ball to the nobility and gentry, and doubtless wore that lovely pink coat which we have described? I was eager to read about the ball, and looked to the old magazines for information. The entertainment took place on the 10th of February. In the *European Magazine* of March, 1784, I came straight upon it:

"The alterations at Carlton House being finished, we lay before our readers a description of the state departments as they appeared on the 10th instant, when H. R. H. gave a grand ball to the principal nobility and gentry. * * * * The entrance to the state-room fills the mind with an inexpressible idea of greatness and splendor.

"The state chair is of a gold frame, covered with crimson damask; on each corner of the feet is a lion's head, expressive of fortitude and strength; the feet of the chair have serpents twining round them, to denote wisdom. Facing the throne appears the helmet of Minerva; and over the windows, glory is represented by a Saint George with a superb gloria.

"But the saloon may be styled the *chef d'œuvre*, and in every ornament discovers great invention. It is hung with a figured lemon satin. The window curtains, sofas, and chairs are of the same color. The ceiling is ornamented with emblematical paintings, representing the Graces and Muses, together with Jupiter, Mercury, Apollo, and Paris. Two *ormoru* chandeliers are placed here. It is impossible by expression to do justice to the extraordinary workmanship, as well as design, of the ornaments. They each consist of a palm, branching out in five directions for the reception of lights. A beautiful figure of a rural nymph is represented entwining the stems of the tree with wreaths of flowers. In the centre of the room is a rich chandelier. To see this apartment *dans son plus beau jour*, it should be viewed in the glass over the chimney-piece. The range of apartments from the saloon to the ball-room, when the doors are open, formed one of the grandest spectacles that ever was beheld."

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the very same month and year—March, 1784—is an account of another festival, in which another great gentleman of English extraction is represented as taking a principal share:—

"According to order, H. E. the Commander-in-chief was admitted to a public audience of Congress; and, being seated, the President, after a pause, informed him that the United States assembled were ready to receive his communications. Whereupon he arose and spoke as follows:—

"'Mr. President—The great events on which my resignation depend having at length taken place, I present myself before Congress to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

"'Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, I resign the appointment I accepted with diffidence; which, however, was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the nation, and the patronage of Heaven. I close this last act of my official life by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy keeping. Having finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action; and, bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission and take my leave of the employments of my public life.'

"To which the President replied:—

"'Sir—Having defended the standard of liberty in the New World, having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict and those who feel oppression, you retire with the blessings of your fellow-citizens; though the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command, but will descend to the remotest ages.'"

Which is the most splendid spectacle ever witnessed—the opening feast of Prince George in London, or the resignation of Washington? Which is the nobler character for after ages to admire—yon fribble dancing in lace and spangles, or yonder hero who sheathes his sword after a life of spotless honor, a purity unreproached, a courage indomitable, and a consummate victory? Which of these is the true gentleman? What is it to be a gentleman? Is it to have lofty aims, to lead a pure life, to keep your honor virgin; to have the esteem of your fellow-citizens and the love of your fireside; to bear good fortune meekly; to suffer evil with constancy; and through evil or good to maintain truth always? Show me the happy man whose life exhibits these qualities, and him we will salute as gentleman, whatever his rank may be; show me the prince who possesses them, and he may be sure of our love and loyalty. The heart of Britain still beats kindly for George III; not because he was wise and just, but because he was pure in life, honest in intent, and because, according to his lights, he worshipped heaven. I think we acknowledge in the inheritrix of his sceptre a wiser ruler, and a life as honorable and pure; and I am sure the future painter of our manners will pay a willing allegiance to that good life, and be loyal to the memory of that unsullied virtue.

ENGINEER OFFICE HARBOR DEFENSES, No. 55 SECOND Street, Third Story, BALTIMORE, Md.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of FRIDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST, 1867, for the Timber and Framing required for the construction of three (3) Cribs in the Susquehanna river, below Havre-de-Grace, Md.

Proposals must be separate for Timber and Framing, and in *duplicate for each*

Proposals for "Timber" will embrace all the timber, scantling, and piles required.

Proposals for "Framing" will embrace driving the piles, framing and putting together in place the timber of Cribs, including all bolting, spiking, and bracing required to complete the structures.

For particulars as to payments, time of beginning, and completion of work, etc., apply at this Office, where plans and specifications can be seen.

Contractors furnishing "Timber" are expected to hold it without expense to the United States until required for use by the engineer in charge of the work.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this Office by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12:30 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 9th day of August, 1867, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Bvt. Lt.-Col., Major of Engineers,
7 27 6t Post Office Box 941, Baltimore, Md.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas. Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

9½ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,500 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
55 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be none considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government fund, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Co. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army
7 17 18t In charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 17, 18.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Dept of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESAY the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Res. Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's).
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's).
150,000 Woollen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchos.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
80,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation).
11,000 Mann s Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation).
7,500 Haversacks (Enamelled).
21,000 pairs Trowsers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trowsers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,000 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trowsers.
2,151 Buckles for Trowsers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

Bvt. Major-General D. H. VINTON,
7 20 15t Asst. Qr.-Master Gen'l U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until July 30, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of about 10,000 CORDS OF WOOD, now lying at the Government Woodyard, at Alexandria, Va.

Bids for 1000 cords, with the privilege of the lot, are invited, but for an amount less than 1000 cords bids will not be entertained.

Proposals must be plainly marked "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to the undersigned.

Fifteen days will be allowed parties to remove their purchases.

Bidders will state their full name and post office address, and will be notified by letter of the acceptance of their bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be considered objectionable.

Payment in Government funds is required upon the acceptance of the bid.

7 17 10t CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-General Depot Quartermaster.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 12s

PAST PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Continued from the last issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Whig party took an unusually early tart in that celebrated campaign, still so well emembered. Its nominating convention was eld at Harrisburg, in December, 1839, leven months before the election. Three andidates were presented for its considera- on, one civilian and two soldiers, Henry lay, General Harrison, and General Scott. r. Clay, as the founder and chief of the Vhig party, its most brilliant orator and most lustrious name, would naturally have been he candidate selected, and a large plurality of he delegates were most warmly devoted to his nterests. The party expected his nomina- on. The younger Whigs, however, and ome older ones, whose motives were less dis- nterested, brought against him the objection hat he had once been signally defeated, and hey urged upon the Convention to borrow a evice from the tactics of their opponents, nd nominate a soldier. After three days of effectual balloting, the friends of Harrison nd Scott united, and, to the inexpressible orrow of the Whig party, General Harrison eceived the nomination. Mr. Clay promptly nd gallantly acquiesced. General Harrison as elected by two hundred and thirty-four lectoral votes to sixty for Mr. Van Buren.

The Whig victory, the first national triumph Hamiltonian principles since 1796, was not ue to General Harrison's military reputation, it, as before remarked, to the commercial mbarrassments of the country, and, in some egree, to a national revolt of a free people gainst overstrained wire-pulling. Fortunately r the country as it proved, the triumph as barren of results. The early death the amiable Harrison placed the overnment in the hands of John yler, an old Virginia Republican, who re- ained true to his former opinions and to his herited instincts, and thus prevented the re- tablishment of a national bank, and that mplete reinstatement of the Hamiltonian stem to which Mr. Clay was committed. ut, on the other hand, he was a weak and ort-sighted person, who sought to use the tronage of his place to secure his own re- ection. How ridiculously he failed in the oject last named is fresh in the recollection most of us. A President fully supported his party, and supporting his party, is aster of the situation; a President estranged om his party may obstruct and hinder its easures; but he is curiously impatient to atify his personal ambition.

From 1844 to 1860 the tactics of the Demo- atic party seem, to the casual observer, tor- ous and inconsistent. In reality, they were t so. At every nominating convention, the ruggle for the ascendancy was essentially e same, and even the leading competitors ere generally the same. The controlling wer of the party, during those sixteen portant years, was the small, compact band Southern men who had adopted the opinions Mr. Calhoun, and the main object of whose olicy was to keep the General Government bservient to the interests of the owners of aves. This was not Mr. Calhoun's object. is aim was the Presidency; but the men hom he led always kept their personal am- tion subordinate to the darling interest hich they represented and served. And this as the secret of their power. It was be- use they could always be counted a unit on every question relating slavery, that so small a band of men ere able, for so many years, to control, abso- utely and at every moment, the course of a reat national party. During those sixteen ars, if a candidate was rejected in open con- ention, it was because *they* had first rejected im in secret caucus; if a candidate was nomi- ated, it was because he had first been the ighest idder for *their* support.

The soul of this faction, as long as he lived, nd longer, was John C. Calhoun, of South arolina. It was as far back as 1828 that he onceived the scheme of making an issue which hould unite the South in his support, without estroying himself in the North. The first ssue of his kind, as every one knows, was Ir. Clay protective system, of which Cal- oun had been one of the defenders in 1816. he nullification excitement was one of the esults. It was in every sense a failure—since ullificatin was not merely crushed by eneral ackson and Daniel Webster, but it ailed to unite the South in support of its author, nd totally and forever destroyed his stand- ng as a statesman. Blinded, however, by he mostegregious vanity that ever led a ortal astray, he renewed the attempt, and imagined he had found an issue so broad and opular that he could easily ride upon it into he Presidential mansion. This was the an- exation of Texas, which was sprung upon he country towards the close of Mr. Tyler's erm. To those who desire the fullest in- ormation respecting the manœuvres of Mr. alhoun in making Texas the issue of the residential election in 1844, we recommend he perusal of the one hundred and thirty- fth chapter of Colonel Benton's "Thirty ears' View." Why should Colonel Benton ave been so learned upon this sub- ect? It was because the main bject of the movement was to put own Martin Van Buren, and exalt John C. alhoun to his place, at the head of the De- ocratic party. The suppression of Mr. Van uren destroyed the prospects of his heir. his, doubtless, was one of the reasons why olonel Baton, as he tells us, "put an eye" on he movement, and acquired the intimate and xtensive knowledge of the Texan intrigue hich he imparts to his readers with so much ivacity and emphasis.

In the winter of 1842, he tells us, nearly wo years before the expiration of Mr. Tyler's erm, there appeared in a Baltimore paper a ong letter urging the immediate annexation f Texas, for the reason that, if we did not nnex it, England would. It was written by Ir. Gilmer, a member of Congress from Vir- inia, a particular friend and ally of the great Nullifier of South Carolina, and himself one of the few Nullifiers of Virginia.

"Putting all these circumstances together," ays Colonel Benton, "I believed, the moment saw it, that I discerned the finger of Mr. alhoun in that letter, and that an enterprise f some kind was on foot for the next Presi- ential election, though still so far off. I herefore put an eye on the movement, and y observing the progress of the letter, the apers in which it was republished, their omments, the encomiums which it received, nd the public meetings in which it was com- ended, I became satisfied that there was no istake in referring its origin to that gentle- an; and became convinced that this move- ent was the resumption of the premature nd abortive attempt of 1836. In the course f the summer of 1843, it had been taken p generally in the circle of Mr. Calhoun's riends, and with the zeal and pertinacity hich betrayed the spirit of a Presidential ervass. Coincident with these symptoms, nd indicative of a determined movement on he Texas question, was a pregnant circum- tance in the executive branch of the Govern- ent. Mr. Webster, who had been prevailed pon to remain in Mr. Tyler's Cabinet when ost of his colleagues of 1841 left their places, now resigned this place also—induced, as it was well known, by the altered deportment of the President towards him; and was succeeded first by Mr. Legare, of South Carolina, and, on his early death, by Mr. Upshur, of Virginia."

By a series of adroit manœuvres, the man in the world who most desired the election of Martin Van Buren, and was most opposed to the elevation of Calhoun, was made to endorse a movement which had for its sole object the frustration of Mr. Van Buren's hopes and the gratification of Mr. Calhoun's ambition. The managers even endeavored to enlist the coöperation of Colonel Benton, who had always been a Texas man, who had opposed its relinquishment, had tried to get it back, and was in favor of its acquisition. But, knowing the real object of the scheme, he bluntly said, when he was approached, that it was an intrigue for the Presidency and a plot to dissolve the Union, and that he was against it. The plot went on, nevertheless, and the avowed purpose, the public object, the annexation, was accomplished. But as to Mr. Calhoun, his elevation to the Presidency was never so much as thought of by the Democratic party, or by any members of it except his own immediate circle of friends and allies.

In May, 1844, the Convention of the Democratic party met at the city of Baltimore. Mr. Van Buren, beaten in 1840, claimed the nomination in 1844, because he had been defeated through the firmness with which he had maintained party principles, amid circumstances of peculiar trial. The party generally admitted his claim, and a decided majority of the delegates went to the Convention instructed to vote for him. But he was against the immediate annexation of Texas, and the Southern faction were resolved upon his defeat, which they accomplished by two ingenious, audacious, and original tricks. As soon as the Convention had assembled, but before it was organized, before the papers of the delegates had been examined, before prayers, before a permanent chairman had been appointed, a motion was introduced requiring a concurrence of two-thirds of the delegates to effect a nomination. The friends of Van Buren saw the game, and resisted it, but they resisted it in vain. The motion was carried, and it was death to Mr. Van Buren's hopes.

Next to Mr. Van Buren, the most prominent candidate was Lewis Cass, recently returned from his mission to France, who had publicly committed himself to the policy of immediate annexation seventeen days before the Convention met. The Southern chiefs accepted this bid for their support; Cass was their man. It soon appeared, however, that Mr. Van Buren was too strong a candidate to be easily set aside, and it proved still more difficult to elect a candidate to whom his real friends were unchangeably opposed. Upon the first ballot, Van Buren received one hundred and forty-six votes, which was twenty-four more than a majority; Cass received eighty-three votes; Richard M. Johnson, twenty-four; Calhoun, six; and seven votes were scattered. After many ineffectual ballotings, and after a struggle, within and without the Convention, of almost unparalleled intensity, it became evident that neither Van Buren nor Cass could ever command, in that Convention, a vote of two-thirds of the whole number. To insure Mr. Van Buren's defeat, another political trick was then devised, of which Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, was the originator. This trick was the introduction of a candidate entirely new, too insignificant to have been the object of controversy, and, at the same time, known to be devoted to the Texan scheme, or any other measure designed to favor the planting interest. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, who had been thought of for the Vice-Presidency by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, was the man selected. The device was highly ingenious, the man was well chosen; and it was managed in such a way that Mr. Van Buren's own State was made to seem to take the lead in it. After one or two experimental ballotings, Mr. Polk received the unanimous vote of the Convention. The defeated rivals hastened to give their assent; Mr. Polk secretly bound himself to the suppression of the indomitable Blair and the troublesome *Globe*, so hostile to Mr. Calhoun; the Nullifiers triumphed, and the Democratic party was kept united. The people ratified these proceedings by electing Mr. Polk to the Presidency, although by an exceedingly small popular majority.

It seemed hard to many of us, then, to set aside the brilliant, the honorable, the patriotic Henry Clay, and choose in his place the weak and pliant tool of a traitorous faction, determined to rule or ruin. But, even at this short distance of time, we can begin to discern that then, as ever, the American people made a decision which, upon the whole, was the best they were permitted to make. If Mr. Clay had been elected, we should have had another series of efforts to reëstablish and destroy a national bank, and no one can say to what lengths he might not have gone in fastening upon the country a protective system still more rigorous, cramping, and obstructive than that from which we have since suffered. During one short term, he might have held in suspended animation the great controversy between the North and the South; but it would have revived in all its fury, and swept him away, in 1848. Polk, on the contrary, by precipitating annexation, at the price of war with Mexico, may be said to have created the political party which finally, at such an expense of blood and treasure, broke the power of the Southern oligarchy, set free their slaves, and made the United States a nation.

Mr. Van Buren had his revenge. His friends considered that Mr. Cass, in permitting his name to be used against Mr. Van Buren, in the Convention of 1844, and especially in not withdrawing his name when it became certain he could not be nominated, had violated both the usages of the Democratic party and the courtesies of public life. He resented it accordingly; his friends resented it; and, especially, his son John. In May, 1848, the nominating Convention of the Democratic party assembled at Baltimore, and again Lewis Cass was the highest bidder for the support of the controlling Southern faction. The inextinguishable controversy between slavery and freedom had assumed a new phase. The "Wilmot Proviso" was the question of the day. Many Northern Democrats were growing restive under the domination of the planters, and every man of mind and conscience among them felt the enormous shame and gross impolicy of extending the area of slavery through the instrumentality of a party founded in the interests of universal freedom; or, as Mr. Van Buren has expressed it, the Democrats of the North were beginning to question the right of Democrats in the South to demand the support of measures and principles, "in sustaining which they could not be sustained at home." Lewis Cass, however, was not one of these. A few months before the assembling of the Convention, he published his once celebrated "Nicholson Letter," in which he committed himself against the "Wilmot Proviso," the principle of which he had once supported. He opposed it on the usual grounds: First, it was an obstacle to the acquisition of desirable territory; and, secondly, as needless, since slavery was not likely to be introduced into the provinces which Mexico was about to cede. Avowing that he had changed his opinion on the subject, he said, in his justification, that public opinion had also changed. The Southern lords once more took his bid. So far as depended on them, he had his reward. On the fourth ballot of the Baltimore Convention he received the requisite two-thirds vote, which made him the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

But it was not written in the book of destiny that Lewis Cass should ever be the President of the United States. Among those, as we have just observed, who had most keenly resented the conduct of Mr. Cass, in 1844, was John Van Buren, son of the ex-President. The father was happy and contented enough upon his farm at Kinderhook, where he expended the income of a considerable estate in scientific agriculture, and a part of his leisure in calmly reviewing the political history of the country. Having little rancor in his composition, and being in truth a steadfast Democrat, Martin Van Buren would never, if left to himself, have interfered to prevent the election of his rival. His son John, however, was a man of different mettle. Not very successful in the profession of the law, nor much inclined to the plodding industry by which alone success in it is gained, a free liver and boon companion, without serious convictions on any subject, he threw himself into politics as a recreation and an amusement. He it was who had most to do with organizing the Freesoil party of 1848, which nominated for the Presidency Martin Van Buren. "The old man" not only did not advise the movement, but was not even aware of his son's intention, until the nomination was announced to him. Colonel Benton took the alarm, and went to New York to endeavor to get the Freesoil organization abandoned. He might have succeeded with the father, but he could not influence the son; and it was the son who prevailed upon the father to accept a nomination which he did not desire, and of which he did not approve. By exertions upon the stump seldom equalled either in amount or audacity, John Van Buren drew off a sufficient number of voters in New York to give the State to General Taylor. The defection of New York defeated Cass, elected Taylor, and avenged the house of Van Buren.

What a lesson to politicians was the result of this election! In playing the Presidential game they had precipitated the country into a needless war with Mexico, and that war raised up a victorious general to snatch the ill-gotten sceptre from their hands. The fomenting of a war for political objects is at once the greatest crime and the greatest mistake which it is possible for a politician to commit; since a needless war, besides being a national calamity and a shame, is sure to bring forward a crowd of popular soldiers to push the politicians from their seats.—*Northern Monthly and New Jersey Magazine for August.*

[To be continued in September.]

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstu

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM,
NO. 1314 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, the celebrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL. Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 30 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2]

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6tf

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.
THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:—

First. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Second. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

Third. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

Fourth. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

Fifth. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

Seventh. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

Eighth. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.

Ninth. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

Tenth. At the current rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO.

In Wilmington, Del., by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

And in New York by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers.
And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
7 18 tuths6t NEW YORK.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS
OF THE
Loans of this Commonwealth
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuths10 STATE TREASURER.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 1m[p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NOS. 113 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE
PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned,

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 12 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA
DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2]rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD
ON THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION,
DUE AUGUST 1, 1867,
Will be paid, on presentation of the Coupons therefor, at the BANKING HOUSE OF
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK,
On and after that date.
(Signed) WM. J. PALMER,
7 23 tuths10t Treasurer.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 12

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, William Ervien,
Nathan Miller, Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr., Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham, Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

ST. LOUIS BONDS.—We offer for sale a limited amount of SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Having twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in New York, AT THE LOW PRICE OF EIGHTY-ONE, And accrued interest. We recommend them as a reliable and undoubted security, yielding about eight per cent. to the purchaser.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO.,
7 24 6t No. 309 WALNUT Street.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2 PHILADELPHIA

OUR COLLEGES.

Sketch of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania—Its Rise, Progress, and Munificent Endowment.

We resume our sketches of the leading Colleges of the United States, confining ourselves to-day to an institution in which the people of Philadelphia are as much interested as if it were located in our very midst.

Lafayette College,

located at Easton, Pa., was chartered under the administration of Governor Shultze, March 9, 1826. The first meeting of the citizens of Easton called "to consider the propriety of establishing a college in the borough" was held December 27, 1824, and a committee, of which the Hon. Joel Jones, late of this city, was chairman, was appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature for the charter.

It was about this time that the Marquis de Lafayette visited America, receiving everywhere a national ovation, and the College was named in his honor. It was at first intended that military tactics should occupy a large place in the instructions of the College, the patriotic citizens having at their preliminary meeting "*Resolved*, that a freeman's arm can best defend a freeman's home, and that next to the education of our youth in general science and literature, the acquaintance of military science and the knowledge of military tactics is a freeman's duty."

Accordingly it was provided in the charter that the College should be furnished by the State with arms and military equipments, and, for the purpose of carrying out the plan, the original corporators were partly composed of military men, among the most eminent of whom were Colonel John Hare Powel and General Robert Patterson, both of this city.

This military character of the college was, however, soon abandoned; but it is interesting to know that when the emergency of the late Rebellion demanded "the freeman's arm to defend a freeman's home," the alumni and students of Lafayette College promptly answered the call. In the address of Major Lee, delivered at the last Commencement before the Alumni, and commemorative of the part taken by the students of the College in the late war for the Union, it is stated that over 26 per cent. of the regular graduates of the College, who had not yet passed the military age, served in the Union army. Of the thirty classes which had then graduated, every one was represented on the roll of honor. The classes of 1855 and 1860 sent one-half of their graduating number to the war; the classes of 1859 and 1861 more than half. When General Lee invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, so general was the patriotic exodus of the students in answer to the call for emergency men, that the Commencement exercises of that year were wholly omitted. The orator goes on to say, with pardonable pride, "a careful comparison of the rolls of honor of the different colleges, as far as they could be obtained, places Lafayette in this respect in the van of all. The average percentage of the New England colleges is about 23 per cent., Yale leading them with 25. The statistics from the colleges of the Middle States show a smaller figure, probably not reaching 20 per cent."

This is the more noticeable as the class of students generally attracted to Lafayette have been those whose subsequent occupation has led them furthest from the scenes of war. It was stated a few years since, in a report to the Synod of Philadelphia, that so large a proportion of the graduates of Lafayette College as one-half were ministers of the Gospel.

Another noticeable feature in the curriculum of Lafayette, and which its early history recalls to our notice, is the attention paid to the study of the English language, not merely in the departments of belles lettres, rhetoric, and English literature, but in the department of language itself: placing it upon the level of the Greek and Latin as a philological study. In their memorial to the Legislature for a charter (a printed copy of which has been furnished us) the Committee say:—"The language most neglected in our seminaries of learning is the English. It is, we think, one of the follies of the learned to expend time and toil and money in the minute investigation of the languages of other times and other people at the expense of omitting the equally curious and more useful investigation of their own. The Anglo-Saxon and the German ought long since to have been made a part of the education of our youth." Hence these languages were early made prominent in the instructions of the College, Professor F. A. Rauch, Ph. D., afterwards President of Marshall College, having been appointed, in 1833, to the separate Professorship of the German Language and Literature. And it may be remarked here that in 1857 the Trustees of the College established a distinct department for the philological study of the English, the first ever established in this country, but which has since been properly imitated by many of our leading colleges. Dr. McPhail in his inaugural address (1858) says:—"We do not, then, substitute English for Latin and Greek; but rather pursue (in the classical course) the mutual and co-ordinate study of all three for the better understanding of the whole. We expect more knowledge of Latin and Greek from our ten terms of ancient languages plus two of English, than from the twelve of the ancient. The part is found greater than the whole, as in many other matters." And this view strikingly corresponds with that presented by the committee so early as 1824. While urging in the memorial the introduction of the study of English and other modern languages, and still insisting upon keeping up the standard of Latin and Greek, they say:—"Lest we should be thought to prescribe a course impracticable within a reasonable time, we will add that the period usually allotted to the Latin and Greek merely would be, under a proper method of instruction, *amply sufficient for the acquisition of all we have mentioned.*" As this department of English language and philology has already won for the College such high distinction, and is in itself so important, we add a few extracts from the last catalogue of the College:—

"The English language is studied in the same way as the Latin and the Greek. An English classic, Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' for example, is studied just as the most skilful professors of Greek teach the 'Iliad' of Homer. The text is minutely analyzed, the idioms explored, and synonyms weighed; the mythology, biography, history, metaphysics, theology, geography, are all looked up; and whatever else is necessary, that every allusion may be comprehended. The character of the author, and his life and times, are also studied, since these are necessary to a comprehension of his work and his speech; and comparison is continually made with the language of other great English authors, and of the English Bible; so that the relation of each author to English literature and the English race may be carefully examined. The rhetorical laws of English composition, and the principles of epic and dramatic art, are applied to Milton, Shakespeare, and other English classics, line by line; and an attempt is made to comprehend the particular beauties, and apprehend the general plan of the great representative works of English literature. The text is also made the foundation of more general study of language; the origin and history of recurring words, the laws by which words grow up from their roots in our language, the laws by which changes from one language to another are governed, are stamped on the mind by continual iteration; and an attempt is made to ground all these facts and laws in laws of mind and of the organs of speech. For this best discipline and learning which philology enables us to draw from the study of languages, no language affords a better field than our own English. Anglo-Saxon, German, and French (regular studies in both the classic and scientific courses) are studied in the same way, and all the languages of the course are systematically compared in the light of modern philology, so as to illustrate each other, and language in general."

The Rev. George Junkin, D. D., was elected first President of the College, February 6, 1832, and the first classes of the College were organized in an humble building, still remaining, though in a dilapidated condition, on the southern bank of the Lehigh. As the President had been connected with a manual labor school at Germantown, this feature was engrafted on the new enterprise, but it was not found to answer well, and was soon abandoned. In 1833 a more eligible site was procured on the noble range of hills to the north of the borough, and on the 4th of July of that year the corner-stone of the main college building was laid. All business in town was suspended; there was an imposing military and civil display; an address upon the hill by Rev. Dr. B. C. Wolf, and an oration in the German Reformed Church by Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll. The exercises were presided over by the late Judge J. M. Porter, for many years President of the Board, and one of the earliest as well as most earnest friends of the institution.

Among the professors at this early stage was Samuel Gross, M. D., now Professor of Surgery in Jefferson Medical College in this city, and the classes contained many men who have since risen to eminence in the busy world, among them the orator before the societies for the present year, the Hon. James Morrison Harris, of Baltimore, and his no less distinguished fellow-townsman, John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Hon. N. B. Smithers, of Delaware, was in the first class that graduated, and among his fellow-students was ex-Governor Ramsay, of Minnesota, now United States Senator from that State.

At the time the College went into operation there was in Pennsylvania, east of the mountains, but one chartered college (the University in this city) in existence, Dickinson College, at Carlisle, having been closed, by reason of financial embarrassment, in 1831. The new College, however, was obliged to struggle long and painfully before it became known and appreciated, and had it not been for the untiring exertion and self-sacrifice of Dr. Junkin and Judge Porter, the enterprise would have been given up.

In 1841 Dr. Junkin accepted the Presidency of Miami University, but returned in 1844 to resume the Presidency of Lafayette, which position he again resigned in 1848, having accepted the Presidency of Washington College, Va. It was while residing at Lexington that one of his daughters married a plain, unpretending Virginia gentleman, who afterwards became the famous Stonewall Jackson. Dr. Junkin's patriotic resistance to the Rebellion is well known to most of our readers; but the following incident is in such noble contrast with the spirit exhibited by so many Northern men who happened to be South when the Rebellion broke out, that it deserves special mention:—

On the 17th of April, 1861, the students surmounted the statue of Washington with a disunion flag. The Doctor immediately ordered it down; but finding it still there when the Seniors came in to recite, he promptly dismissed the class with the remark:—"Well then, gentlemen, as you have put it there in express opposition to my order, I am under the necessity of telling you that I have never been ridden over rough-shod in that style, and I never will be. *I never will hear a recitation or deliver a lecture under a Rebel flag.*" In the evening of the same day, the Faculty having voted to allow the Rebel flag to remain, he resigned the Presidency of the College. "Thus," says he, in the published account of this transaction, "within twenty-four hours from the time I was informed that my colleagues had determined to permit the secession flag to wave over the head of Washington, my connection with the College he had so nobly endowed ceased forever. I saw plainly that if I remained, absolute silence or a voice in favor of secession must be the price of my personal safety. This price was too great for me to pay. It would bankrupt my self-respect and pollute my conscience. The only alternative was flight;" and the brave old man's course throughout the whole Rebellion was as uncompromising as at the start. The Presidency of Washington College is now occupied, as our readers are aware, by that distinguished Rebel chief, General Robert E. Lee, while Dr. Junkin has returned to Lafayette College, his first love, and for which the toil and strength of his earlier years were spent. He is now Emeritus Professor of Political Philosophy, and we doubt not that the students, under his able instructions, will ever reject and abhor the pernicious Southern doctrine of ultra State Rights.

The second President of Lafayette College, from 1841 to 1844 (during Dr. Junkin's absence), was Rev. John W. Yeomans, D. D. He was a ripe scholar and a man of rare abilities, especially in his favorite department of metaphysics. He had the honor of being elected Moderator of the O. S. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met in Rochester in 1860. After his resignation of the Presidency, in 1844, he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Danville, where he died in 1863.

Upon the second resignation of Dr. Junkin in 1848, the Presidency was offered to Rev. Dr. Nassau, the Vice-President of the College and Professor of Ancient Languages, but to the great regret of all the friends of the College, he was never inaugurated, and soon after resigned from the Faculty.

It was at this juncture that the Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia formally adopted the College. It was still to remain open to students of all religious denominations, but the charter was amended so as to allow the Synod to nominate all the Trustees and Professors, and through annual committees to exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the College. This was felt to be necessary to give efficiency to the institution, and the Presbyterians more readily united in the project, as all the other leading denominations had established colleges in this section of the State, while there were none under the control of any branch of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. D. V. McLean, D.D., was elected by the Synod President of the College, and a vigorous effort was made to raise a permanent endowment of $100,000, principally by the sale of scholarships.

Dr. McLean was succeeded in 1857 by Rev. George W. McPhail, D. D. It was during his administration that the Southern Rebellion was commenced, the influence of which was felt so severely by many of the Northern colleges, as seen in the very large reduction of the number of students in them all. So many of the students at Lafayette enlisted in the army, and the pressure of the times so much diminished the number of new students, that it seemed at one time that the classes of the College would be discontinued. Dr. McPhail resigned in 1863, and a meeting of the Board of Trustees, in September of that year, was called "to consider the propriety of suspending operations under increasing embarrassments," as the entire revenue of the College, from all sources, amounted to but little over $4000. The members of the Synod, and other friends of the College, would not, however, consent to this; and in October the Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D., then pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Harrisburg, but formerly Professor of Latin and Greek in the College, was elected President, and a new effort was inaugurated to complete the endowment; the Synod, at the same time, by a unanimous vote, pledging itself "to pray and labor for the final and successful establishment of the College, under the Divine blessing, beyond all contingencies." The result of these efforts was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the College. And as the main object of these articles is to show what has been done for our educational institutions, and thus to encourage our people to continue this grand and benefecent work, we will reproduce some of the facts in this extraordinary movement, almost unparalleled in the history of any College in the country.

And first, as to the new buildings. Before the endowment was completed, the corner-stones of the Astronomical Observatory and of the Jenks Chemical Hall were laid—the former in 1864, the latter in 1865. The Observatory consists of a tower and two transit rooms, with a lecture room attached. It is fitted up with a revolving dome and telescope, a transit instrument, and other apparatus for the observation of astronomical facts and for the thorough study of astronomy. It is built of dressed stone, and the whole is the munificent gift of Professor Traill Green, LL.D., whose connection with the College as Professor of Chemistry dates from 1837.

The Jenks Chemical Hall was built of the same material. The main hall, for lectures, is 60 by 60 feet, while in front two stories are occupied with Laboratory rooms, fitted up with all the modern appliances for operations in inorganic and organic chemistry, quantitative and qualitative analysis, etc. The third story rooms, one of which is over the main lecture hall, and of the same size, are appropriated to the Museums and Cabinets. These are already very valuable, and when completed will thoroughly illustrate all the departments of Natural Science, especially Mineralogy and Lithology, Geology and Palæontology, Botany and Zoology. The entire cost of this magnificent structure has been defrayed by Barton H. Jenks, Esq., of this city, and it will remain a monument to his honor as long as the noble hills upon which it is built shall last. In this connection we may mention that the department of Chemistry, which is destined in this College to take such a high rank, was further advanced during the same year by the endowment of the Professorship. Philadelphia has the honor of furnishing also this noble and generous individual, and we write with pride the name of Mr. William Adamson.

Besides the buildings to which we have referred, the citizens of Easton, during the past year, subscribed $20,000, with which it is designed to complete the wing (now in process of erection) of the main college building, principally for the use of the engineering department, and which is to contain halls for lectures and recitations, as well as rooms for the collections which are making of models and drawings, tools, machines, and structures instructive to the engineer and architect. The Synod also passed a resolution at its last meeting to build a new chapel, and the two literary societies (Washington and Franklin) have appointed committees to secure the erection of handsome halls. In addition to the public buildings there are now seven handsome residences for the professors; so that the grounds of the College, embracing about forty acres, and crowning the magnificent hills that command a view of the valleys of the Lehigh and Delaware, unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur, will soon be dotted with elegant and tasteful edifices.

Of the general College endowment ($100,000) raised during the past year, a large part was contributed by citizens of Philadelphia, and we take pleasure in mentioning some of the most generous donors whose names appear in the subscription list:—Alexander Whilldin, $5000; Morris Patterson and G. W. Fahnestock, each $2000; G. S. Benson, $1500; Charles Macalester, A. G. Cattell & Co., T. A. Scott, H. J. Lombaert, Jay Cooke & Co., W. A. Ingham, A. Martien, Joseph Patterson, each $1000. Of other Pennsylvanians, not including the citizens of Easton, the most liberal contributors were Joseph H. Scranton and Thomas Beaver, each $5000; John A. Gamble, John Curwen, A. A. Douglass, Thomas Atherton, David Stewart, George F. Wigein, each $1000. From New Jersey, the subscription shows the names of John I. Blair, $8000; Selden T. Scranton and B. G. Clarke, each $2500. Very few subscribers were found in New York; but W. E. Dodge, with his usual liberality, gave $5000.

But we have not yet mentioned the noblest patron of the College; one to whom the greatest honor belongs, and indeed to whose munificence the College really owes its present great prosperity. A correspondent of the Easton *Express*, in describing the principal personages at President Cattell's levee, on last Commencement evening, speaking of a "central figure" attracting the attention and interest of the assembled guests, says:—"He stands with downcast eye and modest mien, quietly talking to those nearest to him; and so retiring and unassuming is his whole appearance and manner that a careless observer would hardly see in him the self-made man of iron will, untiring industry, keen native shrewdness, and broad grasp of mind, who has added to his other honors the crowning one of a princely munificence, which has made the name of A. Pardee forever loved by all the friends of Lafayette, and honored by the friends of liberal education throughout the land."

Mr. Pardee's first act was to give $20,000, in August, 1864, to endow the chair of mathematics. This, we believe, was the first chair in any Pennsylvania College endowed by any one person. This noble donation was followed soon after by a gift of $100,000, to endow, in the College, a SCIENTIFIC COURSE parallel with the CLASSICAL; and here Lafayette College again has the honor of setting a worthy example, at least to her sister Colleges in this State.

This was the first endowment of a scientific course in any regular classical college in Pennsylvania, and it was designed for the constantly increasing number of students who wish to study the natural sciences, mathematics, modern languages and literature, history, rhetoric, logic, and mental and moral philosophy, as thoroughly as they are studied in our best colleges, and who would be glad to enjoy the cultivation and learned habits and associations of college life, but who will not study Greek and Latin.

In addition to this general scientific course, which is designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, optional studies are arranged for the Senior year and for a post graduate course, so that the students may, if they choose, devote themselves to studies essentially practical and technical, viz.:—Engineering, civil, topographical, and mechanical; mining and metallurgy, architecture and the application of chemistry to agriculture and the arts. There will also be afforded an opportunity for the special study of trade and commerce, of modern languages and philology, and of the history and institutions of our own country.

At the time this handsome donation was made by Mr. Pardee, we made it the topic of an extended editorial article, and we can only repeat what we said then:—"For this munificent gift he deserves, and will receive, the gratitude of an enlightened public. All men will rejoice that wealth has been placed by Providence in the hands of one who knows so well how to employ it. In the 'Novum Organum' the genius of Bacon has done no more for the 'advancement of learning' than the noble consecration of wealth to educational purposes by such men, in our day, as Mr. Pardee."

The result of the noble efforts of Mr. Pardee and the other distinguished gentlemen who are associated with him in this good enterprise, is seen in the increase of students at the opening of the present College year. While the graduating class, which entered four years ago, numbers only eleven, the Freshman Class, which entered last fall, numbers forty-two. The Faculty now contains fifteen professors and two tutors. Truly the few survivors among the venerable men who, more than forty years ago, originated the College, may well regard their agency in this matter as the crowning honor of their lives. The toil of years is at last rewarded. Easton is now one of the recognized centres of the literary and scientific world, and may Mr. Pardee and the other munificent patrons of the institution long live to enjoy their benefactions, and to see many classes of young men prepared for enlarged usefulness under the broad and generous culture of the College they have so nobly endowed.

We conclude this sketch with the usual table, showing the number of students in attendance during the past two years:—

	1866-7.	1865-6.
Seniors	11	11
Juniors	21	13
Sophomores	27	18
Freshmen	22	22
Total	101	64

There is no Preparatory Department in the institution. The Annual Commencement takes place on Wednesday next, July 31.

[In another and concluding article, we shall give sketches of the principal institutions which have been established since the organization of Lafayette College.]

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS
OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.
These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuthsmrp

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE
Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.
Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

VINEYARDS—Los Angelos, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.
SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old.—This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Samples to be had free at the store of JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 23 North SIXTH Street; DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.
Invalids Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are Preferred to other Wines.
Principal Office, A. SPEER,
No. 943 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N.Y.
Sold by Druggists. 7 23 tuthssmsp

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom,
No. 1126 CHESNUT street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.
Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,
a 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St,
Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED
AN INVOICE OF
LADIES' FINE WATCHES,
Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 13mwsim4p

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [8 21 thsm

CROQUET.
AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
SOLE AGENTS.
CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AN $14·00 PER SET.
OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO THE MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
21 tuthssmrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.
PARTY INVITATIONS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
21tuthssmrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
12 2mos

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO NO. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
AUGUST 1. [7 20 stuthtfsp

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,
Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.
OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,
8 7 wsim Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White and Black Llama Shawls.
White and Black Barege Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls.
LAWNS! LAWNS!
Fine French Lawns, 25 cents.
French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents.
Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.
Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys.
Linen Duck Coatings.
Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits.
Heavy White Basket Duck.
Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.
House-Furnishing Linen Goods
Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 90-inch widths.
10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1·25.
11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths.
TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.
Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.
Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies.
Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask.
QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.
Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.
Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
Have just received—
Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction, bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·15.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
Table Linens, 45, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels Doylies, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents
DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.
FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
229] ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. TO THE LADIES. GIRARD ROW.
LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES,
WHITE FOR BODIES.
These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double Imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·02 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·00; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 816 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 80 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 7 16 1m

DRY GOODS.
MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.
LADIES' BATHING ROBES,
Of good quality, at the low price of $5·00.
CLOAK ROOM.
Water-proof Cloaks for tourists.
Linen Sacques, Shawls, etc., for tourists.
$3·00 Shetland Shawls, another good lot.
BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM.
Summer Jackets reduced from $3·50 to $2·00.
Linen Garibaldis, a good assortment.
Boys' Clothing generally reduced in price.
WHITE PIQUE.
Extra Qualities White Corded, at $1·06 and $1·12½.
Good Show White Pique, at 75 cents.
Fine Stock White Goods, Hdkfs., Hosiery, etc.
BLACK SILKS.
A complete stock, from $1·40 to $6·00 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 40 to 65 cents.
Black Glossy Mohair Alpacas, 75 cents to $1·50.
Black Wool Delaines, extra cheap.
MUSLINS
Of every width and quality, low down prices.
Shirtings and sheetings, wholesale prices by the piece.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
Tickings from 25 cents up to finest made.
Flannels, Good White Domet, 31 cents.
Flannels, Grey twilled extra, for 37½ cents.
Flannels, the right kinds for suits, etc.
Brown Huck and other Towellings. 11 2 stuthsp

NOTICE!
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
OF
GRENADINES,
BERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
PIQUES, ETC.
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
22 wsmsmrp]

STOKES & WOOD.
NO. 702 ARCH STREET,
DRY GOODS AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION!
LOOM TABLE LINEN, EXCELLENT, AT 50, 62½, AND 70 CENTS.
VERY HEAVY LOOM 8-4 TABLE LINEN, AT $1·00 AND $1·12½.
HEAVY HUCK & BACK TOWELLING, 20, 25, AND 31 CENTS.
HEAVY SEA-SIDE TOWELS, 1¼ YARD LONG, VERY DESIRABLE.
FINE DAMASK TOWELS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
HEAVY LINEN CHECKS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, 37½ CENTS.
FINE BROWN LINEN DRILLINGS, 40 45, AND 50 CENTS.
WAMSUTTA, WILLIAMSVILLE AND NEW YORK MILLS MUSLINS. 3 9s]

WIDE AWAKE CORNER!
EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.
Having determined to close out our SUMMER STOCK of
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
LIGHT CASSIMERES,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST
LADIES, PLEASE GIVE US A CALL
If you want to procure some
GREAT BARGAINS,
EVANS & PHIPPS,
1t CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.

COOPER'S,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.
A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.
COOPER'S,
6 15 stuth4p NINTH and ARCH Streets.

608. REMOVAL. 608.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 32 to
NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS,
Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.
Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
3 28 stutharp J. G. FULLER.